

REPORT

NATIVE PAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending the 26th August 1911.

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LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

[As it stood on the 1st January 1911.]

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
BENGALI.					
1	"Bangabandhu"	Calcutta	Weekly	Barendra Lal Mukerjee, Brahmin, age 38.	1,000
2	"Bangaratna"	Ranaghat	Do.	Kanai Lal Das, Karmokar, age 30	The paper is not widely circulated.
3	"Bangavasi"	Calcutta	Do.	Behary Lal Sarkar, Kayastha, age 53	15,000
4	"Bankura Darpan"	Bankura	Do.	Ram Nath Mukherji, V.L.M.S., Brahmin, age 40.	800
5	"Basudeva"	Calcutta	Do.	Kedar Nath Bharati, Brahmin, age 35	1,000
6	"Basumati"	Ditto	Do.	.....	.....
7	"Birbhum Hitaishi"	Suri	Do.	Bibhuti Bhushan Paitandi, Mukhtear	300
8	"Birbhum Varta"	Do.	Do.	Debendra Nath Chakravarti, Brahmin, age 37.	300
9	"Burdwan Sanjivani"	Burdwan	Do.	Prabodha Nanda Sarkar, Kayastha	900 to 1,000
10	"Chinsura Vartavaha"	Chinsura	Do.	Dima Nath Mukherji, Brahmin, age 42	850
11	"Daily Hitavadi"	Calcutta	Daily	Panchowri Banerji, Brahmin	5,000
12	"Dainik Chandrika"	Ditto	Do.	Hari Dass Dutt, Kayastha, age 39	400
13	"Dharma-o-Karma"	Ditto	Monthly	.....	.....
14	"Education Gazette"	Chinsura	Weekly	Shibnarain Bannerji, M.A., B.L., Brahmin.	1,500
15	"Hitavadi"	Ditto	Do.	Panchowri Banerji, Brahmin	30,000
16	"Hindustan"	Ditto	Do.	Hari Das Dutt, Kayastha, age 39	1,000
17	"Jagaran"	Bagerhat	Do.	Behary Lal Roy	800
18	"Jaschar"	Jessore	Do.	Ananda Charan Chaudhury, Kayastha, age 36; Surendra Nath Mitra, Kayastha.	500
19	"Kalyani"	Magura	Do.	Biswar Mukherjee, age 45, Brahmin; and Tarak Brahma Sikdar, Kayastha.	1,300
20	"Khulnavasi"	Khulna	Do.	.....	.....
21	"Manbhum"	Purulia	Do.	Bagola Chandra Ghose, Kayastha, age 37.	About 300
22	"Matribhumi"	Chandernagore	Do.	Surendra Nath Sen, age 32, Hindu	500
23	"Muhammadi"	Calcutta	Do.	.....	.....
24	"Murshidabad Hitaishi"	Saidabad	Do.	Bonwari Lal Goswami, Brahmin, age 45.	Small.
25	"Navajivani-o-Swadeshi Christian."	Calcutta	Do.	Rev. Lal Behari Shah, Native Christian, age 24.	300
26	"Nayak"	Ditto	Daily	Priya Nath Guha, Kayastha, age 37	3,000
27	"Nihar"	Contai	Weekly	Madhusudhan Jana, age 50	300
28	"Pallivarta"	Bongong	Do.	Charu Chandra Roy, Kayastha, age 36	400
29	"Pallivasi"	Kalna	Do.	Sosi Bhushan Banerji, Brahmin, age 44	600
30	"Prachar"	Calcutta	Monthly	.....	.....
31	"Prasun"	Katwa	Weekly	Purna Chandra Chatterji, Brahmin, age 45; Banku Behari Ghose, Goals, age 39.	500
32	"Pratihar"	Berhampore	Do.	Kamakhya Prosad Ganguli, Brahmin, age 61.	Poor.
33	"Purulia Darpan"	Purulia	Do.	Amulya Ratan Chatterjee, Brahmin, age 38.	About 300
34	"Ratnakar"	Asansol	Do.	Bakhal Chandra Chakravarti, Brahmin, age 27; Gopal Chandra Mitra, Kayastha, age 62.	500
35	"Samaj"	Calcutta	Do.	Behary Lal Roy	.....
36	"Samay"	Ditto	Do.	Ganendra Nath Das, M.A., B.L., Brahmo, age 55.	300
37	"Samvad Purnachandrodaya"	Ditto	Daily	Purna Chandra Ghattak, Brahmin, age 45.	50
38	"Sanjivani"	Ditto	Weekly	Shiva Nath Sastri, M.A.; Ramenanda Chatterjee, M.A.	7,000
39	"Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Basar Patrika."	Calcutta	Do.	Mrinal Kanti Ghose, Kayastha, age 39	2,000
40	"Surbarnapanik"	Do.	Do.	.....	.....
41	"Twenty-four Parganas Vartavaha."	Bhawanipur	Do.	Hem Chandra Nag, B.A., Kayastha, age 27.	1,000
HINDI.					
42	"Bharat Mitra"	Ditto	Weekly	Mahabir Prasad, Vaisya, age 36; and Amrita Lal Chakravarti, Brahmin, age 47.	2,300

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS—concluded.

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
HINDI—conold.					
43	"Bihar Bandhu" ...	Bankipore ...	Weekly	Ram Kishore Singh, Ondhia Kurma, age 30, ...	500
44	"Bir Bharat" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Prantosh Dutta, Kayastha, age 36 ...	1,000
45	"Ghar Bandhu" ...	Ranchi ...	Do.	Rev. Dr. A. Nottrott ...	1,000
46	"Hindi Bangavasi" ...	Ditto ...	Do.	Hari Kissen Joahar, Khettri, age 31 ...	6,000
47	"Hitvarta" ...	Ditto ...	Do.	Rao Purandkar, Mahratta, Brahmin, age 33. ...	3,000
48	"Marwari" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	S. K. Tehsevala, Hindu, age 35 ...	500
49	"Sattya Sanatan Dharm" ...	Ditto ...	Do.	Radha Mohan Gokulji, Vaisya, age 40 ...	300
50	"Sri Sanatan Dharm" ...	Ditto ...	Do.	Ambika Prasad Bajpa ...	300
51	"Shiksha" ...	Arrah ...	Do.	Shukul Narain Panday, Brahmin, age 35. ...	250
52	"Tirhut Samachar" ...	Munaffarpur ...	Do.	Pandit Jaganand ...	142
53	"Barsa Bazar Gazette" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	...	...
54	"Lakshmi" ...	Gya ...	Monthly	Lala Bhagwan Din ...	Not known.
PUNJABI.					
55	"Namdi Muqaddas Habul Matin." ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly	Sayyid Jalaluddin, Shiah, age 59 ...	1,000
URDU.					
56	"Al-Punch" ...	Bankipore ...	Weekly	Syed Husain, Muhammadan, age 33... ...	350
57	"Darus Sultanet" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Quasi Abdul Latif, Muhammadan, age 38. ...	400
58	"Star of India" ...	Arrah ...	Do.	Munshi Muhammad Zaharul Haq, Muhammadan, age 40. ...	350
URIA.					
59	"Garjatbesini" ...	Talcher ...	Weekly	Bhagiratti Misra, Brahmin, age 41 ...	...
60	"Nilachal Samachar" ...	Puri ...	Do.	Baidya Nath Singh, Sikh, age 32 ...	700
61	"Sambalpur Hitaishini" ...	Bamra ...	Do.	Dinabandhu Garhnaik, Chasa, age 35. ...	...
62	"Samvad Vahika" ...	Balasore ...	Do.	Hariak Chandra Sarkar, Sadgopa, age 33. ...	500
63	"Uriya and Navasamvad" ...	Cuttack ...	Do.	Ram Tarek Sen, Tamuli, age 43 ...	500
64	"Utkal Dipika" ...	Cuttack ...	Do.	Gauri Sankar Roy, age 76 ...	1,000
65	"Utkal Varta" ...	Ditto ...	Do.	Moni Lall Moherana, Karmakar, ...	500

Additions to, and alterations in, the list of Vernacular Newspapers as it stood on the 1st January 1911.

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	"Daily Hitavadi"	Calcutta	Daily	Panchcowri Banerji, Brahmin	Defunct.
2	"Hindi Biharee"	Bankipore	Weekly.		
3	"The Businessman"	Calcutta	Monthly.		
4	"Mithila Mihir"	Darbhangha	Weekly.		
5	"Bajrangi Samachar"	Jamora (Gaya)	Monthly.		
6	"Sulabh Samachar"	Calcutta	Weekly.		
7	"Moslem Hitaishi"	Calcutta	Weekly	Sai Narendra Nath Sen Bahadur, Baidya.	
8	"Vartavaha"	Ranaghat	Weekly	Sheikh Abdur Rahim, Muhammadan.	

Additional to, and alterations in, the list of ...
... 1911.

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Editor.	Name, rank and age of Author.	Classification.
1	"The ..."
2	"The ..."
3	"The ..."
4	"The ..."
5	"The ..."
6	"The ..."
7	"The ..."
8	"The ..."

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I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

THE *Nama-i-Muqaddas Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 14th August is sorry to find the Persians engaged in internal dissensions and disunion when their country is falling into the situation of Morocco, when the Russian troops are engaged in burning and robbing villages and capturing men and women, when an Empire professing the same religion as Persia is encroaching upon the borders of the country, when an obscure and insignificant man like Salar is being set up and helped by Turkish tribes and when the question of the Persian railways is being discussed in foreign courts and papers.

*NAMA-I-MUQADDAS
HABUL MATIN,
Aug. 14th, 1911.*

2. The *Nama-i-Muqaddas Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 14th August has culled the following information from foreign papers:—

*NAMA-I-MUQADDAS
HABUL MATIN,
Aug. 14th, 1911.*

One Majd-ud-dowla a member of the Kachar family, and holding the title of K.C.M.G., from the English Government has been, in spite of protests from that Government, sent to the gallows at Teheran for his intrigues with Muhammad Ali. In the scuffle which ensued in the attempt to arrest him two women were also killed, and the rest of the members of his family took shelter in the Russian Consulate.

Shahzada Farmafarma, who had also been intriguing with Muhammad Ali, escaped to the Russian Consulate at Pilaqi. Thirty other persons, whose intrigues with the *ex*-Shah have got the air, have also been arrested.

The London *Times* says that Sipahdar, who had a mind to secure the concessions for Julfa and Tabrez railway for the Russians, had, on account of incurring the displeasure of the *Mejliss* and the members fled away towards Rusht. But as the *Mejliss* was afraid of his raising the standard of revolt in favour of Muhammad Ali in Gilan and Mazindran, it called him back to Teheran and turned him out of the cabinet. It is said that he is now near the Russian Consulate trying to help Muhammad Ali, and terrorising the new cabinet.

The papers of Austria and Berlin say that Muhammad Ali's movements are instigated by the English and the Russians, to whom the *ex*-Shah has promised to grant all the concessions they ask for, on securing back his throne. It cannot be supposed, in face of the pledge given by the Powers, that Muhammad Ali could leave the Russian territory without their knowledge. His plan appears to be to attack Teheran first, where he hopes to be joined by his adherents.

The Russians and the English papers, however, in accordance with the statements of their ministers, deny the above charge and officially declare their policy to be non-interference in Persians affairs.

The *Times* speaks of Muhammad Ali escaping into Persia in disguise under the assumed name of Khalil of Baghdad, without the knowledge of the Russian Government which has sent him a warning.

Mr. Shuster, the Treasurer General of Persia, who has been selected for the post by the President of the American Government, has entered into his work quite fearlessly. The papers are holding out the threat that, in case the Russians harass Mr. Shuster any more they would be taken to task by the American Government for interfering with International Law. Sardar Asad, Chief of the Bakhtiari tribe, supporter of the constitutional Government and conqueror of Teheran, who had gone to Europe for medical treatment, told a correspondent of "the *Times*" that the Bakhtiari tribe was willing to give a whole-hearted support to Government and that the *ex*-Shah had no chances in Persia, for the Persians have not yet forgotten his mischievous doings, and that no classes of people are in his favour. Muhammad Ali's adherents in Persia, who can be counted upon one's fingers, are all a selfish lot.

3. Referring to Persian affairs, the *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 19th August says:—

*BASUMATI,
Aug. 19th, 1911.*

Russia and Persia. Not even the most despotic monarch would treat any of his feudatory or tributary chiefs in the manner in which Russia

is treating Persia. Russia is simply trampling on her treaty with England. Some people perceive the diplomatic hand of Germany working from behind. We are, however, unable to make out why England bears all this. The manner in which Russia has disregarded the principles of politics, morality and courtesy, by releasing the *ex-Shah* from her custody, is simply unpardonable. Strangely, however, England has requested Persia to dismiss Major Stokes for the satisfaction of Russia. Who knows what mystery there is in this matter?

NAMA-I-MUQADDAS,
HABUL MATIN.
Aug. 14th, 1911.

4. On the present political storm in Persia raised by the rivalry of the European Powers, the *Nama-i-Muqaddas Habul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 14th August writes:—

A review of the present storm in Persia. The real cause of this storm is the anxiety of Persia to set her house in order, after having safely come out of the stress and storm of the last few years. The first step in this direction has been to secure the services of Mr. Shuster from America to reform the most important department of the Government viz., Finance. The appointment is not looked upon with favour by the Powers who enjoyed full advantage of the previous mis-government, as Mr. Shuster has taken steps to put a stop to their undue gains. The Powers, therefore, seem determined to upset Mr. Shuster's plans, and with that end have created commotion both in and out of Persia. Mr. Shuster's first step towards the reform of Finance is to centralize them, so that all receipts from whatever source, and all liabilities may be, respectively, collected in and discharged from one central office. The plan has proved obnoxious to the Powers simply because it tends to check various abuses, and thus vitally attacks the interest of the Powers. Under the present arrangements, important institutions such as the Army and Civil Services are starved and not paid their dues for a considerable time, while charitable institutions, allowances to foreigners etc., are discharged to a pie, while the expenditure of some departments exceeds the income derived from them. Mr. Shuster would not have anything of the kind, and means to make equitable arrangements for discharging the various liabilities, in order to secure the confidence of the public in the Government. Financial reform is the first and foremost thing in the reformation of a state. But the very first step which Mr. Shuster took towards the reformation of Finance, has caused all this hue and cry and the political storm of the foreigners.

What do the Russians say?

The Russians say that ever since the Turkoman Treaty the Persian rulers of the Kachar dynasty were mere puppets in their hands, and the brave Persians were ever in awe of them owing to the profligacy of these rulers and the corruption of their ministers. They are, therefore, determined to maintain their acquired rights and influence over the Persians. Having made up their quarrel with England, they have divided the country into two spheres of influence, and having thus obtained control over the customs of the north under the terms of a loan advanced to Persia by gaining corrupt ministers of the State over, they have appointed Belgian officers to carry out their policy both political and commercial. They are, therefore, not prepared to recede from their position or allow the dishonesty of their Belgian proteges to be exposed. To be plain, they do not like to see that having managed their Finance the Persians should make themselves independent of them. Hence, they insist on payment through Belgian officers, and do not allow any gendarmerie to be formed. In adopting this course they have helped their friends, the English, and compelled Persia to consent to their treaty with England. They have objected to Major Stokes' appointment with a view to secure a similar appointment of a Russian officer in the north to organize a Russian Gendarmerie.

The protest of Persia are brushed aside on the plea that constitutional Government in Persia is a failure, the trade routes are not safe, the *Majlis* is incompetent, and the ministers have no free hand in managing her affairs; in short, Russia denies any responsibility regarding the escape of Muhammad Ali into Persia. On the contrary, they hold Persians responsible for any losses that the former may suffer at their hands. After a reference to Muhammad Ali's attacking the *Majlis*, the dissolution of the latter, the revolt of Rahim Khan and Darab Mirza, and the disorder in Persia during the last five years, the paper declares them all to be due to Russian and English interference, and says that, taking advantage of Persia's weakness, Russia is determined to

maintain her supremacy acquired over Persia on account of the past misgovernment of the country. Mr. Shuster is disliked for his zeal to reform the Finances and Mr. Stokes because he is not a Russian. In short, she is determined to profit as much as possible by the weakness of the Persians.

What do the English say? They say they are afraid of Germany because of their interests in Asia, of her winning over Russia to her side and thus weaken their Triple Alliance. They plainly say that they must keep Russia in good humour and for that purpose sacrifice justice in harassing Persia in various ways. Being more powerful they have compelled Persia to acknowledge at least that part of the Anglo-Russian Convention which relates to the respective sphere of influence of the two neighbours and to accept the joint trifling loan.

They now want Persia to appoint a Russian officer in the north, as they have appointed Mr. Stokes in the south, on pain of their asking Russia to encroach, like Azirbajan, upon other parts of northern Persia.

They say that treachery and deceit are permissible in politics. It was for the sake of carrying out their object in the south that they induced Persia to appoint Major Stokes. They cannot afford to give up Russia and make an enemy of Germany for the sake of Persia. They cannot compel Major Stokes to do anything but what he likes, but they can compel Persia, weak as she is, to do their biddings and refrain from finding fault with them or accuse them of allowing Muhammad Ali to return to Persia against their pledge.

The paper asks Sir Edward Grey and the English consul to say if they did not induce Persia to appoint Mr. Stokes to organize the Gendarmerie and that for the whole of Persia and that if he did not know from the very beginning, that his appointment would be against the terms of the convention.

The present objections, the paper is inclined to believe, are due either to the weakness of the foreign ministry of England, as the *Englishman* says, or to a trick played in collusion with Russia in order to make a fool of the Persians and to compel them to accept the paltry loan of four hundred thousand *liras*.

The memorandum addressed to Persia and the replies of Sir Edward Grey to questions in Parliament, amount to a sort of threat to the Persians to accept the terms of the Anglo-Russian Convention, and thus to consent to the division of their country between the neighbours, and to give up their freedom and sovereign rights for the formation of separate gendarmerie for the north and south, means no less.

All this misfortune of the Persians is due to their simplicity and putting faith in the words of their neighbours.

According to a certain politician, the action of the English Government is due to her inherent weakness, while another holds that it is due to the fear of Germany; for the English Government kept aloof from any active interference in Persia until the appointment of Mr. Shuster. Since then, England is doing everything to please Russia and to prevent her going over to Germany. A third politician is of opinion that, in securing the appointment of Major Stokes, Sir Edward Grey and the English Consul at Teheran had in view the policy of killing several birds with one stone. Thus, if the Russians raised no objection to the appointment, they would leave the Russians behind in their rivalry by increasing their influence throughout the whole of Persia, and so keep the south safe from the influence of a foreigner. But if they object (as was really the case) they would have Major Stokes entirely for the south, and thus gain their object mentioned in their memorandum.

A fourth politician thinks that the English Government induced the Russian Government to object to Mr. Shuster, simply because it could not but do it for two reasons, viz., her hitherto mild policy towards the Persians for the last five years and her friendship with the Americans. As Mr. Shuster was fully acquainted with the tricks of the English he tried to pacify them by selecting Major Stokes for appointment under Persia, but the plan has failed. The Persians, therefore, think that Muhammad Ali's coming to Persia could not be without the knowledge of the English and the Russians. It has been well said that there is greater fear of injury in the friendship of the Europeans than in their enmity. The mild policy of the English towards

Persia is also in consultation with the Russians. One would go on tearing and the other mending (sewing) till both get their respective objects!

What do the Germans say?

The Germans also wish to get some profit in this disturbance. They had from a long time been in search of a pretext for interference in Persian affairs, but fearing the Russians' displeasure who might then be favourably disposed towards the English, the Germans up to this time kept themselves aloof from the Persian affairs. Now when they saw the Russians displeased with the appointment of Mr. Shuster, they also came in with their objection which is, however, of no value at all. While sympathising with the Russians they held out a threat to the English. They then told the Persians not to consider the Russians and the English alone as the only political Powers in Persia, as they also came to Central Asia from the continent of Europe, and when the railway line reaches Baghdad they would become the most powerful rivals of the Russians and the English. They tell the Persians not to throw themselves into the arms of the English alone, for that would mean more harm than good to them and warn the Russians and the English that the question of Persia is an international one and is not entirely confined to them, other Powers, such as France and Italy, are also interested in it both as regards political as well as economical affairs. The Persians are warned against inclining to one Power in the matter of granting concessions to the exclusion of others, and thus failing to maintain the balance of power, for it would otherwise mean more loss than gain. Attention is drawn to the influence exercised by Germany against the partition of Persia between Russia and England. Persia is asked to cancel the appointment of Mr. Stokes before it is too late.

One of the politicians thinks that Germany has induced France and Italy to support her protest, and that France acceded simply with an eye to the Moroccan question.

Another politician attributes the protest of Germany to her desire to defeat the object of England and Russia.

The third thinks that it is England which moved France and Italy to protest, in order to reduce the objections of Germany and Russia to nothing. Yet another holds that it is Persia herself that secretly moved Germany, France and Italy to object to the appointment, so that they may have a share in Persian politics and make the same an international question.

What do the Persians say? They say that the two neighbours have, during the last hundred years, tried to cut off slices from Persia. There was a time when the English took charge of their army to prevent their alliance with Napoleon. Russia then came in and, in the name of re-organizing their army, trained the Cossacks who killed Persian commanders like Tagri Khan and others. Since then, Persia has been the object of their rivalry, one adopting a mild and friendly policy and the other the reverse of the same; one interfering in the north, and the other in the south of the country. It is they who sowed the dissension among those who had obtained victory over Muhammad Ali.

The Persians accuse the neighbours of being at the bottom of every disorder, mismanagement, mal-administration, disturbance and discord among the ministers, etc. They are responsible for the reappearance of Muhammad Ali in Persia. Had he any supporters here he would not have to abdicate his throne.

The neighbours are only in search of a pretext to take possession of Persia, as France has done with Morocco. They want Persia to invite them to take charge of the country. Here the paper finds fault with the Persians and holds them responsible for bringing about all this misery upon themselves, although fully aware of the intentions of the neighbours.

DUTY OF THE PERSIANS.

This consists, in the opinion of the paper, first in shaking off their awe and terror of the neighbours, bearing in mind in this connection how the Boers, not exceeding a million adults in number, made the English learn a lesson which they are not likely to forget for a long time, and how the Russians have

not yet forgotten the blow they received from the Japanese; secondly, in suppressing those who are traitors to their country, with a combined effort of those who have any love for Persia, for internal dissensions have encouraged the traitors to invite the foreigners to their country. Even Muhammad 'Ali himself, while on the throne, called in the Russian troops to Tabriz. Now, that he is coming to Persia like a plunderer there is a greater chance of the foreigners interfering in Persian affairs; it therefore behoves the Persians to crush Muhammad 'Ali at all costs; thirdly, in giving every support to Mr. Shuster, who should command their entire confidence, and thus preventing the neighbours from putting obstacles in his way to improve the finances of the country, on which the salvation of Persia mainly, if not entirely, depends, and lastly in utilizing the services of Major Stokes for the whole of Persia, otherwise it would be far better to dispense with them than to confine them to the south alone. Failing this arrangement, if the Persians are obliged to engage a Russian officer as well, Major Stokes should be placed in charge of Northern Persia, while the Russian officer should be posted to the south, but both being under the control of Mr. Shuster.

5. Referring to the passing in the Transvaal of municipal regulations, vexatious, humiliating and injurious to Indian residents, the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 18th August remarks that the South African worthies would have come to their senses if it had been in the power of the Government of India to apply the proper remedy. But since the British Government itself is found to make distinction between its white and black subjects, the colonists cannot be expected to behave better.

6. To the *Nama-i-Muqaddas Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 14th August it appears from the telegrams that the Chinese Government would stop the import of Persian and Turkish opium into China from January 1912.

Chinese Government and the opium trade. It would not deal with the question at present but await, with interest, to see the steps which the Persian ministers for Foreign and Commercial affairs take in respect of the heavy loss which Persia's right of commerce would suffer on account of this action of the Chinese Government, as well as those which the Representative of Persia takes at the Hague Conference. According to the latest argument a few years ago, as well as to the freedom enjoyed by nations in trading with foreign countries, Persia is also, like India, entitled to continue this trade, curtailing its export to China by degrees till 1917. The paper is against the trade from an humanitarian point of view, but would not like to be behind other nations in defending Persia's national rights.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

7. Noticing a recent case of criminal force used by a European at the Sealdah Railway Station on three Indian female passengers, the *Bara Basar Gazette* [Calcutta] of the 19th August, prays to the Government to give early attention to the constant increase of such outrages.

8. Referring to the recent resolution issued by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab by which security has been demanded of a Hindu and a Muhammadan newspaper which spread ill-feeling between the two communities, the *Bara Basar Gazette* [Calcutta] of the 19th August praises the Lieutenant-Governor for the wise step he has taken and advises the Hindus as well as the Muhammadaus of the Punjab to be on guard and to sink their differences.

9. Writing to the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 22nd August, one Harimohan Datta says that a few days ago a number of Englishmen were hunting in a jungle at the base of a hill, twelve miles from Narsingarh, when it

HITAVADI,
Aug. 18th, 1911.

NAMA-I-MUQADDAS
HABUL MATIN,
Aug. 14th, 1911.

BARA BASAR GAZETTE,
Aug. 19th 1911.

BARA BASAR
GAZETTE,
Aug. 19th, 1911.

NAYAK,
Aug. 22nd, 1911.

was seen that, at a short distance and close to the hill, a sanyasi was being pursued by twelve Kabulis. When they came very near the hill the Kabulis were attacked by a number of tigers, bears and other ferocious animals. The sporting sahebs and many of their followers ran to help them, but as it was already dusk they could not proceed very far. The next morning it was found that the Kabulis had been devoured by the beasts, their bags, etc., lay scattered about, and the sanyasi lay senseless a short distance up the hill, without any mark of injury on his person. The sahebs have left the jungle leaving the sanyasi in charge of the correspondent and a few other men, with orders not to leave him uncared for. He still continues unconscious, and the correspondent is announcing through the press that if there is any disciple or acquaintance of the sanyasi, he may come and take care of him. The sanyasi is a Bengali, tall, fair-coloured, slender-built and bearded, and the hair of his head is matted. The jungle is situated near the Dalmadal hill at a distance from the Narsingarh station, on the Sini Branch of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway.

SHIKSHA.
Aug. 17th, 1911.

10. The *Shiksha* [Arrah] of the 17th August learns that the gun licenses of every one in Bengal will be taken away by the Government.

BARA BASAR GAZETTE.
Aug. 19th, 1911.

11. Death of a black at the hands of a white, writes the *Bara Basar Gazette* [Calcutta] of the 19th August, is an ordinary event, instances of which can be found in abundance.

Citing the recent case of a native shop-keeper of a place between Jalapahar and Ghoom railway stations being robbed and murdered by two whites, who are now in custody, as a fresh instance, the paper says that the culprits will be tried no doubt but the plea of drunkenness is a very easy way of their coming out of the difficulty. It is painful to see the guardians (of peace) playing the role of oppressors (lit. devourers).

NAYAK.
Aug. 22nd, 1911.

12. Sir Lancelot Hare, writes the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 22nd August, has penalised the Mymensingh district with a punitive police force. His Honour admits that the step has been taken at the instigation of the Government of India. Did he argue with the Government of India with the object of dissuading it from the purpose? We have been born to suffer and we must suffer.

MOSLEM HITAIISHI.
Aug. 18th, 1911.

13. The *Moslem Hitaiishi* [Calcutta] of the 18th August says that for two years past Munshi Tayab 'Ali Khan, Sub-Inspector of the Dewanganj thana, in the Mymensingh district, had been petitioning the police authorities for leave to enable him to go on pilgrimage to Mecca. But strange to say the authorities have not yet granted him the necessary leave. Such want of sympathy on their part for the religious feelings of their subordinates is extremely deplorable. The Munshi has a good service of 18 years behind him, and is consequently entitled to two years' furlough. The attention of the Government is drawn to the matter.

SAMAY.
Aug. 18th, 1911.

14. The *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 18th August says that if there be the least foundation for the rumour that the Police authorities have prayed the Viceroy for the abolition of the Special Tribunal, it shows that the authorities in question must be in a deplorable mental condition. We may ask, in this connection, who it was who first recommended the creation of such a Tribunal.

HINDI BANGAVASI.
Aug. 21st, 1911.

15. Noticing the news published by some Anglo-Indian journal that a number of boxes containing bombs were despatched from Calcutta to Singapore only to be sent back to Calcutta, the *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 21st August says that this curious and incomprehensible piece of news might be of the same category as the ingenious surmise of another Anglo-Indian journal that the incident that some boats covered with grass having caught fire were carried to the Hughli bridge by the current of the river was an anarchist move to destroy the bridge. Do such inventions, asks the paper, raise the prestige of Anglo-Indian journals?

(b)—Working of the Courts.

16. Now that the Indian High Court Bill has been passed through the House of Commons, the *Hindustan* [Calcutta] of the 17th August hopes that the Chief Courts of the Punjab and Burma will soon be raised to the status of a High Court, and that the Government of India will not advise His Majesty to grant the Charter for a separate High Court for East Bengal.

The paper also recommends not to appoint Civilian Judges in the High Court.

HINDUSTAN,
Aug. 17th, 1911.

17. In continuation of its previous article communicated by an expert on the judgment in the Midnapore case (see paragraph 86 of the Report on Native Papers for week ending 19th September 1911), the *Neyah* [Calcutta] of the 18th August has the following:—

NAYAH,
Aug. 18th, 1911.

Facts to be noticed in connection with the case:—

(1) A false charge of conspiracy formed by subjects against Government.

(2) Incitement of disaffection in the minds of loyal subjects by Government officers.

(3) Placing of obstacles by Government officers in the way of a fair administration of justice in British law-courts.

(4) Oppression of innocent subjects in consequence of unreasonable faith placed, without enquiry, in absurd allegations by higher officials, at the improper and illegal instigation of subordinate officers.

(5) Transfer by a high official of a subordinate officer in another department without any fault on the latter's part.

(6) Arbitrary treatment of subjects by Government officers in contravention of orders of the High Court and provisions of the law.

(7) Keeping of confidential records of British courts, jails and police in an irregular manner and making wrong entries therein.

(8) Disappearance of exhibits from records in the custody of courts or Government officers.

(9) Exclusion of the three accused and the representatives of the public from the impartial enquiry ordered by Government at the request of the public, as well as the prohibition of the cross-examination of witnesses by the accused.

(10) Production of false documents in a case against Government officers, or in a case in which the Government is interested.

(11) Withholding, on the ground of its being privileged, of a most important document in a suit for the establishment of the innocence of inoffensive subjects and the guilt of Government officers in the highest Tribunal in the land.

(12) The promotion and honouring with distinctions of the officers concerned, in spite of the establishment of the innocence of the oppressed subjects in the highest British Tribunal, as also the appointment in contravention of the rules to Government service, promotion and rewarding of persons employed on special duty in connection with the case.

We believe that on a perusal of the above facts, even sensible Englishmen—those, that is, who are proud of the reputation for a just administration of justice enjoyed by British law-courts, who are able to appreciate the gravity of the relation subsisting between the rulers and the ruled, and who value the reputation of Government—will not be in the least dissatisfied with the judgment in this case merely because Mr. Weston, a defendant in the case, happens to be a Civilian. On the contrary, they will accept it as an evidence of the impartiality of British law-courts. But certain scum of the English race, the defendants in this case, and certain ignorant Anglo-Indian editors devoid of common sense, may express their dissatisfaction at this judgment and may boast of the stainless reputation of the Indian Civil Service on the ground that Mr. Weston had been simply misled. But it is not possible to throw dust in the eyes of a law-court or of the public. Though not fully disclosed in the judgment, it was disclosed in evidence that it was Mr. Weston who managed to get Piyari Mohan's son Asutosh transferred, that it was he who did not lay before Mr. Macpherson, at the time of the investigation, all the

papers connected with the case, that it was he who did not inform Mr. Macpherson, Commissioner though he was, of the employment of informers, and that it was he who, under the influence of a turpitude, cruelty and cowardice rare in a man of position, threatened old Piyari Mohan and failing to get him to induce his own innocent son to confess, subjected him to no end of oppression. It is to be considered that another man in old Piyari Mohan's predicament and without a disinterested, highminded, kind-hearted and morally courageous man like Mr. K. B. Dutt to help him, would have fared very badly. For how many men can fight against the infinite resources of Government, after having spent one's last pice in fighting the police in the lower court? If this were possible many more such cases would probably come to the public notice. But as it is, how long is it possible for novices engaged by poor accused people to hold their own against veteran lawyers who are engaged on behalf of officials or the police with the hard-earned money of the people? The Narayangar train-wrecking case is a good example of this. Again, as Mr. K. B. Dutt has clearly demonstrated in this case, anybody and everybody do not venture to give evidence against the police. Every one among the pleaders and mukhtars of the Midnapore bar, who in any way assisted the accused in the Bomb conspiracy case, was maltreated and suffered loss in various ways. Is there no remedy for this? If the higher officials be all conscientious, possessed of moral courage and endowed with a due sense of the responsible offices they hold, if they do not try to screen subordinate officers when they know them to be guilty, if witnesses against the police or Government officers be not insulted and put to trouble, and if in defending the police and Government there be spent money just enough to establish their innocence, then poor subjects would never have to put up with oppression. If, where the Government servant is found guilty in the highest tribunal in the land, Government condignly punishes the officer concerned instead of preferring an appeal on his behalf, then the prestige of the Government will remain unimpaired, the loyalty of the people will increase, Government officers will not venture to commit such acts of cruel and lawless oppression, and the prestige of the Government will not be compromised in cases conducted in open court with the money of Government itself.

No one who reflects on the sacred character of the relation subsisting between the rulers and the ruled, will probably deny all this. Nay, it must be admitted on all hands, that nothing does more to promote peace, loyalty and cordial relations between the rulers and the ruled than an impartial administration of justice, and that, on the other hand, it is the absence of such impartial administration of justice which is the root-cause of all evil and unrest. It is our belief that so long as the highest British law-court shows respect for the law by an impartial administration of justice, so long as the Government accepts such impartial verdict and acts in accordance with it, so long as the English officials continue to feel proud of such impartial administration of justice, so long will the bright flag of British justice wave and shine in the air, so long will the hearts of the ever loyal Indians ever flow with even deeper reverence, and so long will British justice be recorded in characters of gold in the pages of history.

MURSHIDABAD
HITAVADI,
Aug. 16th, 1911.

18. The *Murshidabad Hitaishi* [Murshidabad] of the 16th August says that Mr. Justice Fletcher's judgment in the Midnapore damage suit has given perfect satisfaction to the public and upheld the glory of the High Court.

HITAVADI,
Aug. 18th, 1911.

19. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 18th August writes as follows:—

The peculiarity of the Midnapore case consists in this that, instead of being a conspiracy by the people against the Government, it is a conspiracy by certain officials against a large number of people, who have been found innocent in law courts. The peculiarity of the Dacca case consists in the fact that, in this case the Judge should have inflicted heavy punishments on the accused, in the face of the verdict of not guilty pronounced by two educated native assessors with a far better knowledge of the vernacular of the province and of native feeling than the Judge. A second peculiarity of this latter case is this that, in spite of the prayer of the accused to that effect—a prayer

which was supported by the Native Press—the case was not tried by a Special Tribunal. The result of the refusal has been that an enormous expenditure has had to be incurred to bring down counsel from Calcutta, and that the judgment in the case is not so satisfactory to the public as, for obvious reasons, the judgment of a Special Tribunal would have been. The refusal also involves the likelihood, nay, the certainty of an appeal, which will mean further expenditure and the keeping of the matter longer before the public eye, the latter being a circumstance of which the evil consequences have been dilated upon by an eminent politician like Lord Morley.

The judgment in the Dacca case has not yet been published and no opinion can, therefore, be pronounced upon it. But the lengthy judgment of Justice Fletcher evinces great acumen, patient sifting of facts and impartiality and it is calculated to enhance an already brilliant judicial reputation.

Our Anglo-Indian contemporaries find fault with this judgment because Justice Fletcher, though exonerating Mr. Weston from all the graver charges and declaring him to have been misled by the police officer, has still awarded damages against him.

But in spite of the judicious advice of *Capital* to the contrary, Government has decided upon an appeal in this case—an appeal that will cost about two lakhs and a half, in addition to about the eight lakhs already spent.

We, for ourselves, are not opposed to an appeal which would leave Mr. Weston's friends no ground of complaint. But the question is whether Government ought to bear the cost of this appeal. After the judgment of the High Court acquitting the Midnapore accused and censuring the proceedings of the Magistrate and the police, Government should not have borne the expenses of the damage suit, and after this judgment of Justice Fletcher's it should not bear the cost of the appeal. Now for Mr. Montagu's replies to interpellations in Parliament on this subject. Questioned about the cost of the case, the only reply he had to give was that it would be met out of the Bengal revenue, and questioned as to the way in which the condemned officers would be dealt with, he answered that he did not know, whereupon it was very properly remarked that he ought to know.

According to Justice Fletcher the offence committed by Maulvi Mashtar-ul-Haq and Babu Lal Mohan Guha are very serious, in that they got up false evidence against the accused. His Lordship has also clearly demonstrated that the arrest of Piyari Babu, under Mr. Weston's order, was grossly illegal.

It is surprising that, after the passing of such a judgment by an experienced Judge of the High Court, Government should have thought it fit to publish orders promoting the guilty officers. This is a proceeding which has been found fault with even by our Anglo-Indian contemporaries. It is also noteworthy that immediately after the judgment of the High Court in the Midnapore conspiracy case, Government conferred distinctions on the Maulvi and Doctor Bunkim. We cannot look upon such repeated disregard of the judgment of the High Court as creditable to Government. Is such conduct calculated to increase the attachment of the people to the executive? Justice not only requires that those orders of promotion should, as recommended by the Anglo-Indian papers, be cancelled pending the result of the appeal, but that the officers should also be suspended pending the same result. It remains to be seen whether this respect for justice will be shown during Lord Hardinge's regime.

However blameworthy and displeasing the conduct of the Government may be in this matter, the impartiality evinced by English law courts in this connection has charmed the public. We are confident that the perusal of Justice Fletcher's judgment will produce in every educated Indian a deep respect for British rule. But naturally enough this judgment has produced the greatest joy in Midnapore, and it is to be regretted that the local authorities should have thought it fit to interfere with this demonstration of joy. In conclusion, we offer our heart-felt thanks to Mr. K. B. Dutt, but for whose disinterested services this satisfactory result would not have been attained.

20. The *Danik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 21st August remarks that, though no supporter of political conspirators or of their procedure, it must yet enter a strong protest against the *Comrade's* assertion, by way of criticising

The *Comrade* on political conspirators.

DANIK CHANDRIKA;
Aug. 21st, 1911.

Justice Fletcher's judgment in the Midnapore case, that a brothel is not an unlikely place for the production of bombs or the discussion of political plots, as being an unwarranted libel on political conspirators, insinuating, as it does, that such people frequent houses of ill-fame and discuss their nefarious plots there. The knowledge possessed by English Judges of native habits, restricted though it be, is not certainly more restricted than that of this critic.

HITAVARTA,
Aug. 17th, 1911.

21. The judgment in the Dacca conspiracy case appears in the *Hitavarta* [Calcutta] of the 17th August to be startling, in spite of the fact that both the assessors declared all the accused not guilty and severely condemned certain proceedings of the police, the Judge has awarded heavy sentences to a large number of them.

HITAVADI,
Aug. 18th, 1911.

22. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 18th August remarks that it would have been more satisfactory if, in inflicting punishment on the accused in the Rajendrapur train dacoity case, the High Court had made some consideration for the fact of his previous acquittal by five jurors.

MOSLEM HITAI-SHI,
Aug. 18th, 1911.

23. The *Moslem Hitai-shi* [Calcutta] of the 18th August says:— We have received a few letters complaining of the anti-Musalman feeling of the subdivisional officer of Feni. He is said to be in the habit of taking every opportunity to abuse Musalmans. He abused, in the vilest terms, Munshi Karim Bux, a clerk in the local sub-registry office, and Abdul Gani, a Mukhtear, and along with them the entire Musalman community. Unless the subdivisional officer bridle his tongue in future, we shall be obliged to bring the matter to the notice of the authorities, by publishing the letters we have received against him.

(d)—Education.

BIHAR BANDHU,
Aug. 19th, 1911.

24. The *Bihar Bandhu* [Bankipur] of the 19th August publishes extracts of the Hon'ble Mr. Butler's letter to the Raja of Mahmudabad, expressing Government's view about the establishment of a Moslem University, and asking the Hindus to take lessons, points out the object of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya in making the Benares Central Hindu College as the nucleus of the Hindu University, for otherwise Government might object to grant a charter on the ground that the Hindus have not a single college for the foundation of a University.

HITAVARTA,
Aug. 17th, 1911.

25. The Government of India's offer of scholarships to send Indian scholars to England for scientific study of Sanskrit is likened by the *Hitavarta* [Calcutta] of the 17th August to the placing of the cart before the horse, as a Hindu poet has said:— Here is the reversed proposition of Kabirdas: It rains blankets and water is made wet.

SHIKSHA,
Aug. 17th, 1911.

26. The *Shiksha* [Arrah] of the 17th August also expresses grief at a Hindu Professor's going to Europe to study Sanskrit.

NAYAK,
Aug. 18th, 1911.

27. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 19th August asks why the Bethune College in Calcutta was not closed on the occasion of the Janmastami festival. Most of the students of the College are Hindus, and the College was established with the money of Hindus. Why then was it not closed on the occasion of one of the most important of Hindu festivals? The Janmastami is a holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act. Is it because the authorities of the College belong to the progressive party that they have discontinued the holiday? The Hindu community have a right to demand an explanation in this matter.

MOSLEM HITAI-SHI,
Aug. 18th, 1911.

28. The *Moslem Hitai-shi* [Calcutta] of the 18th August requests the authorities to construct a few rooms for Musalman students in the Eden Hindu Hostel in Calcutta, along with the rooms that are intended to be constructed in extension of it to meet the necessities of Hindu students. Loyal Musalmans, continues the writer, are poor and unenlightened. We

therefore, pray the authorities to provide for the accommodation of at least 100 Musalman students in the Eden Hindu Hostel.

29. The *Sulabh Samachar* [Calcutta] of the 18th August writes:—

The University and nomination to Deputy Magistracies. We are confident that the student community will be grateful to Government for the two changes lately introduced into the rules regarding the nomination by the University to Deputy Magistracies. As a result of these changes, candidates nominated in any year and rejected on that occasion, may be selected in any following year and the choice of the University will henceforth be open to all likely candidates who have passed its examinations.

SULABH SAMACHAR,
Aug. 18th, 1911.

30. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 18th August is glad to notice that Government insists upon a good knowledge of the vernacular on the part of the graduates who are to be nominated by the University for appointment to the Provincial Service. But who is to judge of such knowledge and how?

HITAVADI,
Aug. 18th, 1911.

(s)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.

31. The *Sulabh Samachar* [Calcutta] of the 18th August writes:—

Floating dispensaries in the United Provinces. We cordially approve of the decision of Government of the United Provinces to continue and extend the system of floating dispensaries recently inaugurated there. Think of the lives thus saved and the misery alleviated, and of the many poor who are singing praise to Government in consequence.

SULABH SAMACHAR,
Aug. 18th, 1911.

32. In view of the fact that adulteration is in full swing in Calcutta, making it almost impossible to get anything pure in the bazar, the *Bara Bazar Gazette* [Calcutta] of the 19th August supports the proposal of the Corporation for having recourse to legislation to check the evil and hopes that the Government will preserve the health of the citizens by giving effect to the Corporation's proposal.

BARA BAZAR GAZETTE,
Aug. 19th, 1911.

33. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 17th August urges that, unless the Calcutta Corporation be disposed to add to its income unmindful of the public health of the city, it should raise the amount of fine imposed upon

HITAVADI,
Aug. 17th, 1911.

theatrical companies, for prolonging their performances till later than 1 A.M., to the maximum of Rs. 500, otherwise the companies which regard the present trifling fine of Rs. 20 to be a sort of municipal tax, will not leave the habit of continuing performances till morning, which is so injurious to the health of the audience.

34. Yesterday, writes the *Naya* [Calcutta] of the 19th August, the filtered water-supply of Calcutta suddenly stopped at 5 P.M., in some quarters of the city, and was not resumed till next morning. This caused great hardship to the inhabitants of those quarters. Many people could not cook their evening meal and children did not get water to quench their thirst. If a question is raised in the General Committee of the Corporation on this subject, the Chairman will most probably satisfy everybody by expressing a hollow regret, as has been done many times before. Why is the water-supply now and then stopped in Calcutta without notice? Do the Municipal authorities enjoy the sight of the ratepayers suffering from water scarcity? If the supply stops suddenly of itself through unexpected reasons, then surely the system of water-supply in Calcutta is not yet perfect. When the raised tank scheme was first launched it was said that the construction of a raised tank would prevent accidents leading to a sudden stoppage of water-supply. Was yesterday's incident a proof of this? Will not any of the representatives of the ratepayers enquire into the matter?

NAYA,
Aug. 19th, 1911.

35. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 18th August remarks that Mr. Shirley Tremearne has rightly taken objection to Mr. McCabe, Chief Engineer of the Corporation, taking out a patent for pitch intended for

HITAVADI,
Aug. 18th, 1911.

The Chief Engineer of the Calcutta Corporation.

macadamising Roads. The Corporation should keep a sharp eye on its Chief Engineer.

HITAVADI,
Aug. 19th, 1911.

36. Referring to the petition submitted to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal by the inhabitants of Baripore, Gobindpur, Rajpur, Jagaddal, Harinavi, Kodalia, Chingripota, Malancha, Mahinagar and many other villages in the 24-Parganas district, for re-excavating what is known as the "Mara Ganga" (the dead Ganges), as the only means of checking malaria in that part of the country, the *Bangasasi* [Calcutta] of the 19th August says:—

We hope that the petition will receive favourable consideration from His Honour. Moreover, we think that His Honour should sometimes tour in mufassal villages, in order to see with his own eyes the sufferings that malaria causes to villagers. Headmen of villages and landholders will surely co-operate with His Honour in all his efforts to suppress malaria. Will not His Honour consider the feasibility of this proposal in this Malaria season?

HITAVADI,
Aug. 17th, 1911.

37. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 17th August draws the attention of the Local Government to the excessive love of the Bareilly District Magistrate for the Muhammadans. The Magistrate has, according to the paper, stopped a *sadhu* from building a temple on a site for which permission had previously been granted by the municipality after local inquiry and inspection by the Muhammadan Chairman, the ground for interference by the Magistrate being a petition from the low class Muhammadans of a neighbouring village objecting to the construction of a temple there.

BNARAT MITRA,
Aug. 19th, 1911.

38. Referring, as one instance of what the paper calls the Curzonian administration of Sir Arther Lawley, the Governor of Madras, to the orders passed in the Palghat Municipality's case, the *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 19th August, endorses the view of Doctor T. M. Nair that there should be no farewell address to the Governor.

BNARAT MITRA,
Aug. 19th, 1911.

39. The *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 19th August repeats what it has said before against the necessity of vaccination, and questions the propriety of the Bombay Municipality in insisting on revaccination being made compulsory.

MOSLEM HITAIKHI,
Aug. 19th, 1911.

(f)—Questions affecting the land.

40. Referring to the rules regarding pasturage under section 13 of the Assam Land and Revenue Regulation which have been recently published in the Eastern Bengal and Assam Gazette, the *Moslem Hitaihi* [Calcutta] of the 18th August heartily thanks the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam for this wise and noble step towards preserving the bovine race in the country. It is hoped that the rules will be extended not only to the whole of Eastern Bengal and Assam but also to Bengal. Want of pastures, and not beef-eating by Musalmans, is the real cause of the present deplorable condition of cows in this country.

BARA BASAR
GAZETTE,
Aug. 19th, 1911.

(g)—Railways and Communications including Canals and Irrigation.

HITAVADI,
Aug. 19th, 1911.

41. The *Bara Basar Gazette* [Calcutta] of the 19th August which has been shocked at the serious railway accident of the last week at Howrah, notices with great regret the carelessness of the railway staff, instances of which are seen almost every week.

42. From the actual sight of the wreck, as well as a consideration of the circumstances attending the collision involving the fall of the engine and one bogie carriage in to water, the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 18th August is inclined, with others, to suspect that the late railway collision near

the Howrah Station was a much more serious affair than it has been given out to be. The railway authorities have declared that no passenger was killed or even injured. The writer would like those authorities to answer the following questions:—

(1) Whether or no there is any documentary evidence that the carriage in question, in a train which is usually very crowded, was empty on that particular day.

(2) Whether or no doms (undertakers) were sent to the scene of collision on that day, about an hour after the occurrence.

The matter calls for a careful enquiry.

43. The *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 13th August requests Government to appoint a commission to make an independent and minute enquiry about the collision that lately took place near the Howrah station.

SAMAY,
Aug. 13th, 1911.

44. Referring to the recent railway collision at Howrah, the *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 19th August says: Grave misgivings have arisen in the public mind about the carriages which sank in a tank. It is supposed that many passengers who were in them were drowned. The railway authorities have told a representative of the *Englishman* that no life has been lost. Mr. Payne, Magistrate of Howrah, will soon hold an enquiry into the collision. He is requested to enquire particularly whether the carriages which fell into the tank were empty or not, for his word alone can assure the public mind on this point. The result of his enquiry is eagerly awaited.

BANGAVASI,
Aug. 19th, 1911.

45. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 17th August says that an enquiry should at once be made as to whether loss of life has occurred in the recent railway collision at Howrah.

SANJIVANI,
Aug. 17th, 1911.

46. A correspondent of the *Prasun* [Katwa] of the 18th August says that the recent flood in the Ajay has caused breaches in the old embankment from village Ghatkuri to Ganful under the Ketugram police station. These breaches are so big that, unless they are stopped in time, one or two more floods will convert them into branches of the river swallowing many inhabited places and making large tracts of arable land unfit for cultivation. Again, the Katwa-Basharwa Railway line, now under construction, is passing through a five mile long *bil*. But a sufficient number of culverts for drainage are not being provided within this distance, so that when the Ajay, which flows by the west side of the line, will be in flood again, the water will be obstructed by the line and destroy the part of the country lying to its west. The attention of the authorities is drawn to the matter.

PRASUN,
Aug. 18th, 1911.

(h)—General.

47. The *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 21st August asks if some arrangement has been made for the maintenance of the bereaved family of the deceased Sub-overseer Lokram, who lost his life in defending Lieutenant Everett against the attack of a Pathan in Tochi in the Frontier Province.

HINDI BANGAVASI,
Aug. 21st, 1911.

48. The administrative machinery of our Government, writes the *Hitavarta* [Calcutta] of the 17th August, is of such a peculiar make that in spite of its wish it can never accomplish any work speedily and in due time, the police's readiness in dragging lots of gentlemen to *hajut* and in searching their houses on the slightest suspicion and sometimes, as remarked by Mr. Justice Fletcher, even without any suspicion, being the only exception. We do not refer to the regular routine work of the Government, which of course proceeds with great facility and punctuality, but to the measures of administrative reform and of public good in which our Government surpasses the proverbial sluggishness of opium eaters.

HITAVARTA,
Aug. 17th, 1911.

In support of its contention the paper notices the long delay on the part of the Government in coming to a decision as regards the problem of separating the executive and judicial functions, and giving effect to the recommendations of the Decentralization Commission. In the paper's opinion the reform which is most needed just now is that of Government's remedying this (dilatatory) method of doing things.

NAYAK,
Aug. 22nd, 1911.

49. Referring to Sir Lancelot Hare's recent Durbar Speech at Dacca, the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 22nd August sarcastically notices His Honour's partiality towards the

Sir Lancelot Hare's speech.

Partition of Bengal and is afraid lest the opportunities which, according to His Honour, the Partition has offered for intimate intercourse between the rulers and the ruled in Eastern Bengal and Assam, should lead to the establishment of blood-relationships between them. As for His Honour's remarks about political dacoity, the writer says that if the alleged cases of dacoity are really cases of political dacoity, then surely the prevailing state of things is deplorable. But so far as evidence goes, none of them seems to be a case of political dacoity, save and except the Haludbari Dacoity case. We do not deny that for some time a number of hot-headed and misguided boys were really implicated in wrongful acts. We are, however, loath to believe that any gang of political murderers, or dacoits, or conspirators, really exists. The charge every now and then laid at the door of respectable people to the effect that they are unwilling to give evidence against wrong-doers, and always ready to shelter them, does not seem to be well-founded. Can the authorities show any instance in which an eye-witness of a political crime has refused to give evidence in the matter or tried to shelter the offender? The Government is possessed of unbounded resources and has a perfect control over the lower courts. Why then has it to work with such worthless witnesses as Kakhal Laha and Panna Chakravarty, if the incidents concerned were true, and what makes it necessary for them to give false evidence? A little consideration will make it evident that all this has been the work of some sorcerers.

HITAVADI,
Aug. 18th, 1911.

50. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 18th August refers to the representative and well-attended meeting held at Lucknow to protest against the indiscreet Burn circular and

The Burn Circular.

the speech delivered by the President therein declaring the policy enunciated in the circular as one opposed to the principle formulated by Lord Hardinge, that special privilege for one community means disqualification for other communities, and remarks that the protest is a reasonable one. It is no light reason that can perturb the loyal and gentle population of the United Provinces and it is to be hoped that the Local Government will listen to their protest and thereby do justice.

BASUMATI,
Aug. 19th, 1911.

51. We hear, writes the *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 19th August, that the abolition of the system of selling postage stamps through commissioned vendors has brought about a loss of fifteen lakhs of rupees to the Postal Department. Government ought to have foreseen this at the time of abolishing the old system. However that may be, if this system is reintroduced the public will be benefited by being able to get postage stamps whenever they require them and the Government will be saved from a recurring loss.

Sale of postage stamps by
commissioned vendors.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
Aug. 21st, 1911.

52. The *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 21st August remarks that the conduct of Babu Charu Chandra Mitra, Munsiff of Arambagh, is much to be regretted if the allegations which have been made against him, and which are now a subject of enquiry, be true.

Babu Charu Chandra Mitra,
Munsiff of Arambagh.

HITAVADI,
Aug. 18th, 1911.

53. Referring to the importation of an Englishman from England to fill the post of second assistant to the manager of the Instrument Office of the Survey Department, the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 18th August asks whether there was no native officer in the Survey Department fit to occupy even this post.

Importation of an assistant from
England for the Survey Department.

BIHAR BANDHU,
Aug. 19th, 1911.

54. The *Bi-har Bandhu* [Bankipore] of the 19th August notices that the promotion of Mr. Weston, Moulti Mazharul Huq and Babu Lal Mohan Guha have been cancelled by a *Gazette* notification, and thinks that the previous

Promotion of Mr. Weston and
others.

orders of their promotion must have been passed by the Government before seeing Justice Fletcher's judgment.

55. The *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 18th August remarks that, in view of the reflections made by Justice Fletcher on the conduct of the defendants in the Midnapore case, Government should suspend them pending the result of the appeal.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
Aug. 18th, 1911.

Suspension of the defendants in the Midnapore case recommended.

the result of the appeal.

56. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 17th August praises the good sense shown by the Government in withdrawing its orders of promotion and posting relating to Mr. Weston, Khan Bahadur Mazharul Huq and Rai Bahadur Lal Mohan Guha. The public should be informed as to what the two Police officers will now do.

SANJIVANI,
Aug. 17th, 1911.

The Government praised for its action about the defendants in the Midnapore damage suit.

57. Quoting what *Max* says in the *Capital* on the proposed appeal against Justice Fletcher's judgment in the Midnapore case, the *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 21st August remark that the writer's views are all right but who will listen to them.

HINDI BANGAVASI,
Aug. 21st, 1911.

Max in the Midnapore case.

58. The *Bara Basar Gazette* [Calcutta] of the 19th August endorses the views of the *Capital* that Government should incur no more expenses by preferring an appeal on the above case.

BARA BASAR
GAZETTE,
Aug. 19th, 1911.

59. Mr. Justice Fletcher's judgment in the Midnapore damage suit, says the *Hitavarta* [Calcutta] of the 17th August, has given universal satisfaction and is just what people had expected from him. It is no exaggeration to say that the judgment has confirmed the popular confidence in the impartial justice under British rule, and it is now the duty of the Government to make this confidence permanent by showing due regard to the High Court decision, and bringing the guilty officers to book. The whole country is anxiously awaiting the decision of the Government in dealing with Messrs. Weston, Huq, and Guha. Lord Hardinge will, it is hoped, give another proof of his love of justice for which he has earned a reputation.

HITAVARTA,
Aug. 17th, 1911.

Midnapore case and Government's duty.

The paper concludes with a brief history of the case.

60. Under the heading "Who will decide" the *Hindi Banguvasi* [Calcutta] of the 21st August discusses the question of Government paying the expenses of the appellants for their appeal in the Midnapore conspiracy case, and says that crores of poor men and women are vitally concerned in the money which Government proposes to spend for defending its servants, who receive pay for their work, and if asked the reason would reply that it is Government policy. It makes the paper shudder to think that while the respondents would be responsible for the consequence, it is the poor men and women who alone will have to suffer if the appellants fail.

HINDI BANGAVASI,
Aug. 21st, 1911.

It therefore asks the Government to see that the poor men and women are not made to suffer for the default of its paid servants, and the public for the individuals.

61. The *Hitavarta* [Calcutta] of the 17th August writes as follows:—

HITAVARTA,
Aug. 17th, 1911.

The Midnapore damage suit.

It has been settled that an appeal will be preferred to the full bench of the Calcutta High Court on behalf of the defendants in the Midnapore damage suit. Let it be so; it is not objectionable. But who will, we ask, bear the cost? The complainant, Baba Pyari Mohan Das, will have to be paid, before the appeal is filed, nearly one and a half lakhs of rupees as costs, at least Rs. 18,000 will have to be spent in obtaining copies of the records and some Rs. 40,000 will be the cost of printing etc. Who will pay this total of two lakhs? Mr. Montagu's statement in the House of Commons the other day, that the expenses of the case would be borne by the Bengal Government has filled our mind with regret and astonishment. Several high Government officials, guardians of the people's life and property, grossly persecuted an innocent old and respectable subject of His Majesty; but the Government instead of punishing them severely will pay for them the cost of the suit from the public treasury; what sort of justice is this? No less than four lakhs must have already been spent in this case on both sides. Will the people have to pay this huge sum for the

oppressing officers? Can abuse of public money go any further? The Government should pay the expenses only if the accused officers win the case in appeal, but not before that.

BNARAT MITRA,
Aug. 19th, 1911.

62. In the opinion of the *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 19th August the Government ought to have suspended Messrs. Weston, Huq and Guha, in consequence of Justice Fletcher's judgment in the Midnapore damage suit, but even the stopping of their promotion should be regarded as a great thing, since it comes from a Government not responsible to the people for its administration.

The policy of the Government, says the paper, in paying from public purse the costs of appeal on behalf of the defendants, is like having the Engineer hoist with his own petard.

The paper is not at all surprised to see the *Indian Mirror* supporting this injustice, for it is a bought slave of the Government; but the thing to be surprised at is the claim of the *Mirror* and the *Sulabh Samachar* to absolute impartiality, which is like a harlot preaching a sermon on chastity.

**SRI SRI VISHNU
PRIYA-O-ANANDA
BASAR PATRIKA,**
Aug. 17th, 1911.

63. Referring to Mr. Montagu's reply to interpellations in Parliament about bearing the cost of the Midnapore damage suit, the *Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Basar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 17th August asks why

the Bengal Government should be responsible for the misdeeds of individual officers. Mr. Weston is only a member of the Civil Service. Why should the Bengal Revenue be liable to pay the penalty of his misdeeds? We, concludes the writer, are glad to see that the *Times of India* also has raised the same question.

**SRI SRI VISHNU
PRIYA-O-ANANDA
BASAR PATRIKA,**
Aug. 17th, 1911.

64. Anent the above case, the same paper again says that it is incomprehensible why the Bengal Government should undertake to make an appeal in the case. The

Ibid.
view that it is necessary for the Government to maintain its prestige by supporting its officers is quite unreasonable. Even-handed dispensation of justice constitutes the greatest glory of the British Government. Government's prestige is, as a matter of fact, enhanced by punishing offending officers and not by trying to hide their guilt. To err is human, and unless an error is remedied and the erring person punished, justice loses all its glory in the world. The enlightened British Government can never support the policy which holds that Government officers cannot err and, even if they do err, are not liable to punishment. There should be questions in the Legislative Councils as to why the Bengal Government has been bearing the cost of Mr. Weston's case, for people think it necessary to know what the authorities have to say in the matter. The Midnapore affair has been considered more than once by the High Court, and the Hon'ble Judges of this court have more than once given their opinion about Lal Mohan and the Maulvi. It is incomprehensible what inscrutable truth may still lurk in the case baffling the effort of all intelligent men to find it out. It is evident from Justice Fletcher's judgment, that Government can have no connection with the Midnapore suit, which is purely a personal concern of Lal Mohan, the Maulvi and Weston. Why then should the Government proceed again to make an appeal in the suit at its own cost?

SANJIVANI,
Aug. 17th, 1911.

65. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 17th August says that Mr. Justice Fletcher's findings and judgment in the Midnapore damage suit have given entire satisfaction to the people of the country. In the Midnapore Bomb

case also, the High Court found the defendants in this suit guilty of grave misconduct and wrong-doing. The Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Mukharji made Mr. Weston responsible for Peary Mohan's arrest, and held that the arrest had been made for securing Santosh's confession. After the delivery of this judgment by the High Court Mazharul Huq became a Khan Bahadur and Lal Mohan a Rai Bahadur. Mr. Justice Fletcher's judgment also was followed by promotion for the defendants. But, fortunately, the orders in this instance have been withdrawn. Mr. Justice Fletcher has altogether disbelieved Dr. Bankim Chandra's evidence. Such a man has been rewarded by the Government by an Assistant Surgeonship and a Rai Bahadurship. However that may be, now that the defendants in the damage suit have been found guilty by three Judges of the High Court and on two occasions, will it not be

sheer waste of public money for the Government to pay the cost of an appeal against Mr. Justice Fletcher's judgment? Lord Hardinge is requested to consider the matter.

66. The *Bengalee* asks, writes the *Basumat* [Calcutta] of the 19th August, from whom Messrs. Orr, Dignam and Company, solicitors, have received instructions for appealing against the judgment in the Midnapore damage suit.

Government and the appeal in the Midnapore damage suit.

This question is quite unnecessary and uncalled for. Government is spending enormous sums of money in this case. Of course, the people of the country have every reason to be dissatisfied at this. But the law provides an appeal, and it is the will of the master that there should be an appeal. It is, therefore, altogether useless to cry one's self hoarse over the matter and create unpleasantness on what is unavoidable.

67. The *Nayuk* [Calcutta] of the 18th August writes as follows:—

The judgment in the Midnapore damage case was copied in a single night and the copy sent to Simla, so that the Governor-General's Council might arrive at a prompt decision as to whether there should be an appeal.

Such importance and urgency are attached to the case, that everything in connection with it is being done with lightning speed. The affair must have robbed certain officials of the inclination to eat or sleep, or a mountain would not thus have been made of a mole-hill.

Why should there be such haste in this matter? Why were there extraordinary meetings of the Viceregal and Bengal Councils on one and the same day? Will an appeal be barred by the least delay? Or will the appeal be decided in a day?

Is this the best way of conciliating the people? Is this the best evidence of love for the people? How many officials bothered their heads, how many Council meetings were held, when the aged Piyari Mohan was rotting in a solitary cell? Who then felt for the old man or his family or shed a drop of tear for them?

Who has saved the old man? God and His Justice. Who has relieved his distress as well as that of his family? God and His Justice to be sure. Who has saved his honour in the High Court? God and His Justice assuredly, by speaking through the mouth of the Judge. Who shall protect him in future? None but God and His Divine Justice. The old man himself probably is not afraid of an appeal. But what Indian can put up silently with the loss of Indian money?

In speaking out one's mind, in uttering the plain truth in this fashion, one is led to use strong words. The words may even be twisted into sedition. We wish no ill to the English Government. We detest rebellion and sedition from the bottom of our heart. But as journalists we are unwilling to tolerate wrong-doing, to make a compromise with it. We expose the evil-doings of our own countrymen and we are not afraid to expose the evil doings of Government. About eight or nine lakhs of rupees of poor Indians have been wasted, and it is almost intolerable that two to four lakhs more should now be similarly wasted.

Though advocates of racial distinction in matters social, we are no supporters of such distinction in matters political. We are warm admirers of every good administrator and good judge, be he a Hindu, a Mussalman or a European. We count more sincere friends among Englishmen, than among natives. We are charmed with certain noble traits in the English character. But we cannot on that account bring ourselves to approve of self-aggrandisement in administrative matters. We have already said, and we say again, that the expenditure of public money on such cases is by no means justifiable. We have had our say. If you refuse to listen to us, the sin will be yours.

The scheme of the separation of the judicial and executive functions had made a fair progress towards execution in practice. Nay, the dividing rope was to have been laid after the publication of the result of this Midnapore case. But certain officials are so busy with preparations for the appeal that one fears lest they should put the rope round their own necks.

We are in great danger of being undone by the hobbies of individual officers. One worthy wasted lots of money on Frasergunj and Ranchi.

BASUMATI,
Aug. 19th, 1911.

NAYUK,
Aug. 18th, 1911.

Another was for wasting money at Serampore, but was prevented by his Council from doing so. Another has wasted about 8 or 9 lakhs of public money on the Midnapore case and about 5 or 6 lakhs of the same money on the Howrah case, and 4 or 5 lakhs on the Dacca case. And it is now proposed to spend 4 or 5 lakhs of rupees on this appeal.

SULAKH SAMACHAR,
Aug. 10th, 1911.

68. The *Sulakh Samachar* [Calcutta] of the 18th August writes:—

The Midnapore damage suit.

News has been received from Simla that an appeal will be instituted against Mr. Justice Fletcher's judgment in the Midnapore damage suit. And pending the result of that appeal, the question of the promotion of the three officers concerned will be held in abeyance, and the orders regarding their posting and promotion lately appearing in the *Calcutta Gazette* will be cancelled.

BANGAVANI,
Aug. 10th, 1911.

69. The Midnapore damage suit, writes the *Bangavani* [Calcutta] of the 19th August, brings a train of thoughts with it.

The cost of the Midnapore damage suit and of its appeal.

It reminds one of the fact that the enormous cost of the defence is being paid by the Government from the people's money, which is the people's life blood, the defendants themselves being altogether unconcerned in the matter. If the plaintiff wins in the appellate court also, the damage awarded to him and his cost in the suit will also be a charge on the public revenue. It is not known to the public how much money has been spent in the suit. But so far as surmise goes, the amount must be large enough to astound and stagger imagination. However that may be, the people of Bengal must pay it. Mr. Montagu has, in reply to Mr. Byles's question in Parliament, made this point perfectly clear. If the plaintiff loses his case, he alone suffers. But if the defendants are defeated, the people of Bengal must pay the penalty. This is the rule of politics. Nevertheless, it makes us uneasy to think that the people of the country will have to pay the penalty for the misdeeds of those who are paid for the services they render to the country.

Next, we are reminded of the time when a large number of respectable, educated and rich men were arrested at Midnapore in connection with what is known as the Midnapore bomb case. Was it known at that time that the case would entail an enormous expenditure, not to speak of the sufferings inflicted on individuals? Was it not the people's desire that the case should be settled out of court? Did not an Hon'ble Member of the Bengal Legislative Council see Sir Andrew Fraser at that time, and request him to make a personal enquiry at Midnapore? Did not Sir Andrew reject this petition, saying that the accused persons were really guilty, that he was acquainted with every detail of the case, that he was convinced of the guilt of the Raja of Narajole and others by what the police had told him, and what he had known by a careful study of the papers of the case, and that he had perfect faith in the police? Did not people then think that the accused persons were doomed? Do not people now think in connection with the present suit that all troubles would have ended had Sir Andrew Fraser been good enough to hold a personal enquiry at Midnapore at that time? Next, there sat a commission to enquire into the Midnapore affair. But the report of the commission is a sealed book to the public. It was not produced in the damage suit. Nevertheless, the defence made use of it in cross-examining witnesses. Had the report been published and the innocence of the defendants in the damage suit proved therefrom, the damage suit would not have come at all. Did not the Hon'ble Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mukarji express, in their judgment on the appeal in the Midnapore bomb case, an opinion similar to that held by Mr. Justice Fletcher? Did they not hint that Peary Mohan had been arrested for securing a confession from Santosh?

Many people are saying that there ought not to be an appeal in the damage suit. But is it possible that a powerful member of the Civil Service and two powerful officers of the police will be deprived of the right of appeal which the meanest subject of the Government enjoys? The authorities may also think that the prestige of the Government is at stake in the case? Mr. Weston may not have been guided by any bad motive, but still the High Court has found him guilty of indiscretion unworthy of his position.

We have, therefore, been placed between the two horns of a dilemma. We cannot say that there should be no appeal, nor can we say that

there should be an appeal. On one side there is the conviction of officials and on the other the drain of public money. The Midnapore suit will denude India of wealth just as the war of Kurukshetra denuded her of heroes. We are, therefore, inclined to say, forget Mr. Weston, forget Maulvi Mazharul Haq, forget Lal Mohan Guha, say, Mr. Weston is blameless, Mazharul Haq is blameless, Lal Mohan is blameless, if by so saying the drain of the people's life-blood can be checked. If you say that when a judge of the High Court has given his decision our saying will count for nothing, then we shall pray to the Government with folded palms not to break the back of crores of inhabitants of the country by placing on it the additional load of the cost of the appeal. Who but the kindhearted British Government will judge whether it is just to bleed a whole country in the interest of a few individuals?

70. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 19th August says:

Pre-English feeling in Midnapore.

A perusal of Anglo-Indian newspapers published in Calcutta makes one think as if an anti-English spirit once flooded Midnapore, as if everybody in Midnapore was a rebel, a bomb-wallah, an enemy of the English people, as if there was a Khudiram in every bush, a bomb factory in every bamboo tope, and as if the village Padachua of the Anandamath is some real Midnapore village where popular leaders of Midnapore have made preparations for casting big guns. But when we come to realities we do not see anything of the kind. Some time ago the post of the District Engineer became vacant. The Midnapore damage suit was then going on in full swing. But still the District Board appointed an Englishman as their Engineer disregarding the applications of many a Bengali. The salary of the post is Rs. 800 per month. We do not know what sort of an anti-English spirit it is which prefers an Englishman to a Bengali for such a lucrative post. Will our Anglo-Indian contemporaries tell us whether it is a sign of hatred or love, of separation or attachment? The reader should not think that there is a preponderance of English members in the Midnapore District Board. It was, at the desire and by the votes of the majority of Bengali members that the English Engineer was appointed. Again, there is a college at Midnapore. Here an Englishman has been appointed Principal to the disappointment of many a hungry Bengali graduate. One seldom meets with a form of hatred which is so loving, so kind and so patronising. Again, we hear that a proposal has been made to appoint an Englishman as Chairman of the Midnapore Municipality. A matter of still more wonder is that men of light and leading in Midnapore do not daily fight with the local Anglo-Indian community. Still Anglo-Indian editors would hold that the air and the water of Midnapore swarm with seditious bacilli. Is this not something strange? In all Bengal we do not find another district where love for and partiality towards Englishmen are so strong amongst Bengalis as they are in Midnapore. Now let our white contemporaries announce a new meaning for the word hatred or withdraw their charge against the people of Midnapore of entertaining hatred against Englishmen.

71. The *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 18th August remarks that every

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald's eulogy on the Chief Justice.

sensible man will endorse the high eulogium passed by Mr. Ramsay Macdonald on the present Chief Justice of the Calcutta High Court and expresses joy that the *Times*' unjust strictures have thus been contradicted by a competent person.

72. The *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 19th August requests the Punjab Postal Department to have a Hindi-knowing man on the staff of every post office.

Hindi in Punjab Post offices.

73. While agreeing with the *Sulabh Samachar* that the tours of high officials

Tours of high officials

in the country are not devoid of good, the *Samachar* [Muzaffarpur] of the 17th August is of opinion that they do not produce the amount of good that they are capable of, since while on tour they see and hear only through those who are well-off and, therefore, do not furnish correct information about the people in general. The object of the Government can be realized, if these officials personally see the condition of the people.

SAMAY,
Aug. 19th, 1911.

SAMAY,
Aug. 18th, 1911.

BHARAT MITRA,
Aug. 19th, 1911.

TIRHUT SAMACHAR,
Aug. 17th, 1911.

WISWADI.
Aug. 18th, 1911.

74. The *Hitsvañi* [Calcutta] of the 18th August refers to the ruin that threatens the indigenous salt manufacture of Burma, in consequence of the preference given by the people there to German salt on account of its dryness, and asks whether Government cannot do anything to improve the indigenous salt-manufacture.

III.—LEGISLATION.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA.
Aug. 18th, 1911.

75. The *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 18th August remarks that the amendments proposed by non-official Members to the Calcutta Improvement Bill are being summarily disposed of by the dozen. The judicious amendment, for instance, that any improvement should, as in Bombay, be, in the first instance, undertaken by the Municipality, has been rejected. The amendment proposing an increase in the number of non-official trustees has also been rejected probably from the idea that this would stand in the way of the carrying out of the views of Government. But it is a great mistake to think that the citizens of Calcutta would be so foolish as to stand in the way of any desirable improvement proposed to be effected in the town.

It may be incidentally remarked that the ready support lent by Babus Bhupendra Nath Bose and Sitanath Roy to Maulvi Saiyied Muhammad Fakr-ud-din's proposal for the addition of a Musalman trustee to the Board, while the other Musalman members curiously enough remained silent, proves that the apprehension of Hindu members voting against Musalman interests is unfounded.

NAYAK.
Aug. 18th, 1911.

76. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 16th August remarks that the Bihari members are acting judiciously in voting with the Government in the debate on the Calcutta Improvement Bill, for "Save yourself" is a very sound maxim. We shall be glad if the new Act has the effect of lowering rent. Many, however, are predicting a contrary result.

NAYAK.
Aug. 18th, 1911.

77. The Bengal Legislative Council, writes the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 19th August, has become a scene of fight over the Calcutta Improvement Bill between the official party and the non-official party. The non-official party is being defeated at every step by the stronger official party. All the reasonings, arguments and entreaties of the former are being washed off by the *sid* of the latter, and there is no sign of a compromise. We are neither astonished nor sorry at the affair. We are simply unable to restrain our laughter at this exhibition of the power of the new law of self-Government.

We have always been against the present scheme of improving Calcutta. It is a truism that the more sugar you put in a thing, the sweeter it becomes. If you have sufficient funds at your control you can build houses of gold, not to speak of merely improving streets, etc. But where are the funds to come from? When we consider this question we become inclined to think that western luxury is going to swallow, to destroy, this poor country. The whole country from the Himalayas to Cape Comorin and from Burma to the frontiers of Afghanistan, is sorely afflicted with malaria and plague, and the authorities have become determined to improve and beautify the city of Calcutta, at an enormous cost of six or seven crores of rupees. It is an evil genius which prompts them to do this, a genius akin to the one which now-a-days prompts the Calcutta merchants to vie with each other in constructing immense buildings, the Londoners to rebuild their city in imitation of Paris and the Parisians to rebuild theirs in imitation of Naples.

A consideration of the intense poverty of this country, makes it evident that improvent schemes like the one now before the Legislative Council are intended only to pamper luxurious habits. The half-starved people of the country will not be free from diseases even if they are allowed to live in Paradise. The Calcutta Scheme has been framed not altogether on sanitary principles, a part of it has for its object the gratification of official whims.

and advancement of luxurious habits. Such a scheme is altogether out of time and place in this poor country. We poor people are altogether unaccustomed to luxurious habits. Why then impose them on us? If it be said that there are Englishmen in the city for whom the scheme is required, we reply that we have no objection to their building a paradise for themselves provided they leave us alone and take off from our breasts the members of a municipality. If ever in future, we can procure sufficient money then you may impose a municipality on us. For the present we do not want your filtered water. We want to live for a while as poor men, we want open maidans, free air, cheap food and relief from the annoyance of taxation. Allow us these conditions and we shall snap our fingers at plague and malaria, and live in comfort and happiness. The external show of your Western Civilization has almost killed us, almost destroyed our nation. The few persons like Srinath, Sitanath, Bhupendranath, Pradyot Kumar, Manindranath, Ashutosh, Sinha and others whom you see amongst us do not represent the true condition of the people of the country amongst whom they are but an infinitesimal minority. Your own wealth, and the show of wealth indulged in by these Babus amongst us, prevent you from judging what reforms we want and what reforms we do not want in our present condition. This is why you sometimes saddle us with unnecessary schemes and we are crushed under their weight.

78. The *Bara Bazar Gazette* [Calcutta] of the 19th August considers the objection of the Bombay people to Mr. Bhupendranath Basu's Bill simply commendable and worthy of imitation, and has no doubt that similar objection from other provinces would make the Bill doomed.

BARA BAZAR
GAZETTE.
Aug. 19th, 1911.

79. Referring to the Elementary Education Bill, the *Murshidabad Hitaishi* [Murshidabad] of the 16th August says:—The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale's purpose is noble, but it will require a large expenditure to carry it out. If even a portion of this expenditure falls on the people, great hardship will be caused to them. Government should be prayed to bear the whole cost of giving effect to the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale's educational scheme.

MURSHIDABAD
HITAISHI.
Aug. 16th, 1911.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

80. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 19th August expresses great concern at the serious illness of the Maharaja of Cooh Behar in England and prays for his speedy recovery.

NAYAK,
Aug. 19th, 1911.

81. Referring to the proposed memorial to be submitted by the Christians of Cochin to complain against the local Hindus who are alleged to have offended their religious susceptibilities on the occasion of their festival at Palorthi, the *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 19th August says that it is not worthy of a religious Hindu to talk ill of others' religion, but the Christians should not protest against such behaviour since they are themselves much greater offenders. If the Christians cease to revile the Hindu religion and incarnations, they will hardly have the occasion of complaining against the Hindus.

BHARAT MITRA,
Aug. 19th 1911.

82. The *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 21st August also refers in this connection to the Christians' habit of insulting Hindu deities in the course of their preachings on the occasions of Hindu fairs. It wishes, however, that impartial justice be done in this case.

HINDI BANGAVASI,
Aug. 21st, 1911.

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

83. Referring to the prospect of failure of crops in many parts of India, the *Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 17th August says that the public and the Government should, from this time, be prepared for a famine

SRI SRI VISHNU PRIYA
O-ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
Aug. 17th, 1911.

which seems almost inevitable. A slight rise in the prices of food-stuffs will bring about a famine, for the buying capacity of the people has diminished to a deplorable extent owing to repeated occurrences of famine. Cultivators have already disposed of the silver ornaments of their women and are now altogether destitute. A single failure of crops will, in this state of things, make famine and a heavy death-roll from starvation inevitable.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

84. The *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 21st August publishes the following address of welcome to the King-Emperor:—

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
Aug. 21st, 1911.

An address of welcome to the King-Emperor.

O thou refuge of truth, fountain of mercy, image of justice, firm foundation of faith, incarnation of justice, arbiter of the destinies of half the world and the all-in-all, suzerain and Emperor of India, George V, hearing of your intended visit to India every soul in this country, man and woman, infant and adult, is looking on with expectant eyes. Come, O Lord, come.

The poor subjects of India have imbibed, with their mother's milk, the faith that the King is the arbiter of the subject's destinies, that the King is his protector, his nourisher, his tutelary god, his spiritual preceptor, his idol and his God, that there is none but the King to wish endless good to the subject. You are that sovereign, that idol, that lord, that object of adoration to the subject. Come, O Lord, come at his plaintive invocation.

The Indians have seen Ramchandra, Yudhisthira and Akbar. After that they have only shed tears in the dark. The flow of hot tears of the subject has indeed been stopped by the sacred name of the holy Queen Victoria of blessed memory, as well as by the sincere sympathy of the godlike Edward VII. But the subjects have not had the good fortune of beholding their sovereign. Come, O Lord, come.

The poor Indians have not beheld their sovereign since the English took up oppressed India on their loving lap. They have been dwelling upon thoughts of the royal splendour, royal glory, royal beneficence and the royal mercy, as devoutly as a devotee tells his beads; but the king lived across the seas and the royal image and the regal crown figured only as a resplendent form in the people's thought, contemplation and imagination. Now they shall set their eyes on their sovereign, now they shall meet the object of their worship and adoration.

As a result of the accumulated pangs of heart laid by the suffering and weeping subject at the reassuring feet of Queen Victoria, the sovereign and mother of India, that motherly Empress bade them be of good cheer by a wave of her reassuring arm. This reassurance by itself was felt as a blessing by the subjects. You, her holy descendant, are about to shine, from motives of pleasing them, in the land, the homes and the hearts of those subjects. What joy for the people! What enthusiasm on their part! Come, O Lord, come.

Relying upon you, supplicating for your mercy and converting themselves into the veritable dust of your feet in illness, in bereavement, in scarcity of food and in anguish of heart, your subjects, your children, your devotees, your proteges, are calling upon you:—You are father, protector, refuge, satisfier of your worshipper's desires, come, O lord, at your worshipper's invocation.

The sea-girt and seven-islanded Aryan India will worship you with incense and fragrant garlands. The inexhaustible treasury of India's natural beauties as displayed by her six seasons will remain open for your worship; the soft vernal breeze will fan you, the Himalaya will cool you, the Ganges, the Jamna, the Indus and the Kauvery will supply you with drink, the shadow of innumerable trees will screen you from the sun's rays, the vast tract of green stretching from the foot of the Himalayas to Cape Comorin will be your sporting ground, the Indraprastha of the Pandavas—modern Delhi—will be your throne, while your devoted subjects will surround you and sing your praise. You will feel no discomfort, no inconvenience. There will be nothing wanting in ministrations to your comfort. Come, O Lord, Come, O God, come into the harbour of your worshipper's hearts, smiling a godlike

smile, showering god-like blessings and scattering god-like mercy, to revive the lifeless soul, to cheer the joyless heart, to remove want, poverty, destitution and suffering, so that we, twelve seventy crores of subjects, may regale our eyes looking at you, may feel blessed, may feel the object of our worship attained. Let us, standing at your feet, unite our voice with the sweet voice of the laudatory poet, Munindra Prasad Bhawadikari :—

To-day a note as deep as that of the cloud and composed in metre rises on earth.

To-day all over India, all are singing, rending the skies with their songs.

To-day the anguished heart feels no anguish and a smile plays on the dried lips.

To-day is risen the sun, dispelling the darkness of evil and the mass of pain and agony.

To-day there is felt no fatigue, no illusion of difference, no lowliness or humiliation.

To-day in the blissful grove groups of subjects are as brothers.

To-day George and Mary are initiated in a cult of equality, with sacred formulae.

To-day the people are adoring the sacred seat (throne) with a blast of administrative trumpet.

May the country, the time, the people be blessed and purified to day.

May the feet of the Royal couple be covered with flowers, by the Divine grace.

May the feet of the Royal couple be covered with flowers. Come enhancing the joy of the poor subjects, O ornament and mother of the people, Come O holy Empress, come to enquire after your children's welfare. Come, Emperor, Come, Empress, Come, O god, Come, O goddess, Come together and fulfil the desire of your worshippers. We, with the auspicious pot placed at our doors, elated by the inspiring music of hope, with our houses adorned with leaves and flowers and flags, are anxiously awaiting the Royal sight and inviting you. Come, O Lord, Come, O God, Come our Providence, on earth.

85. The following papers of this week have published, under various headings, the substance of the Government Resolution on the subject of celebrating the Delhi Coronation in the country :—

Hitavarta, Bharat Mitra, Hindi Bangavasi, Bihar Bandhu, Marwari, and Tichut Samachar.

86. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 17th August says that the people of India will be greatly satisfied if the suggestions made by *Truth* about granting "boons" to commemorate the King-Emperor's Coronation at Delhi are carried out.

87. The *Muhammadi* [Calcutta] of the 18th August writes as follows :—

A Member of Parliament has declared that it would be a mistake for the Indians to expect any boon on the occasion of the Emperor's visit to their country. But we cannot, in deference to his dictum, forget the traditions of centuries and give up that hope. We Indians are not bound to have any regard for the laws of England and the tastes and habits of the English people. The climate, the history, the aspirations of India are all different from those of England. Our Emperor is, therefore, welcome to follow English practices, to respect English feelings in England. But in India he is expected to conform to Indian traditions and to respect Indian feelings. We are going to welcome him in not as the King of England but as the Emperor of India.

The question of the best way of commemorating the Royal visit is under consideration. Various means of commemoration have been suggested. But we are inclined to think that the Emperor will not confer any boon which will benefit only any particular province or any particular community. The annulment of the Partition will delight only the Hindus of Bengal. The release of political prisoners will afford satisfaction only to the prisoners themselves, as well as to the handful of people who read newspapers and will thus come to know of it. Judging from the lowering of the salt duty, the

HITAVARTA,
Aug. 17th, 1911,
and others.

SANJIVANI,
Aug 17th, 1911.

MUHAMMADI,
Aug. 18th, 1911.

remission of any taxation will afford no appreciable relief, and besides necessitate a fresh import in no distant future, for Government's expenditure cannot very well be reduced. Free education is, therefore, the boon which will be most widely beneficial and acceptable.

The Viceroy has expressed the desire that there should be festivities in every Indian home on the occasion of the Imperial visit. This is a thing which Indians would have done of their own accord. The best way of evoking popular joy would be to announce some great boon to them. Mere pageants make no lasting impression, and are besides followed by depression.

SRI SRI VISHNU
PRIYA-O-ANANDA
BAZAR PATRIKA.
Aug. 17th, 1911.

88. Referring to the question of conferring "boons" on the occasion of the Delhi Durbar, the *Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 17th

August says that one of the boons should be release of political prisoners along with other prisoners. The powerful British Government has nothing to fear from a release of political prisoners, while such a step will immensely increase the Indian's loyalty to the British Throne. Besides this, there is the Partition of Bengal which all India prays to Government to annul. The evil of the Partition has been admitted even by Sir Gay Fleetwood Wilson in his budget speech. It is necessary that on the occasion of His Majesty's auspicious visit to India, this misdeed of Lord Curzon should be altogether done away with.

SAMAY,
Aug. 16th 1911.

89. The *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 16th August remarks that the annulment of the Partition, the release of political prisoners, and a handsome grant for the excavation of tanks in the mufassal, on the occasion of the Royal visit, will evoke the greatest joy and put an end to all unrest.

MURSHIDABAD
HITAISHI,
Aug. 16th, 1911.

90. The *Murshidabad Hitaishi* [Murshidabad] of the 16th August says that Inspectors of Schools have asked Secretaries of Schools to deposit in public treasuries the price of coronation medals to be given to students on the occasion of the Delhi Durbar. The public think that these medals should have been given free of cost by the Government. Had they been supplied free, the fact of their being of very little money value would not have created a disrespect for them in people's minds. Certificates given on pieces of paper are considered to be of immense value by people. But their value would be greatly reduced in public estimation were prices charged for them. The authorities are requested to consider the point.

BASUMATI,
Aug. 16th, 1911.

91. Referring to the signs of an impending famine all over India, the *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 19th August says:—

Famine and the Delhi Durbar. All Indians are elated with joy at the prospect of seeing their sovereign, so that there will be no proposal to postpone the Delhi Durbar. The *News of Simla* says that famine is inevitable. Under the circumstances the utmost economy ought to be observed in all matters connected with the Durbar. The project of holding a review of 90,000 troops in the field of Panipat ought to be given up. To gather such a vast army in the central region of a famine-stricken country is neither prudent nor desirable. We hope that our suggestion will not be disregarded.

BHARAT MITRA,
Aug. 16th, 1911.

92. Since the Indians have not the slightest doubt about the military strength of the British kingdom would it be improper, asks the *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 19th August, if it would stop the military display at the occasion of Delhi Durbar considering the impending famine?

HINDI BANGAVANI,
Aug. 21st, 1911.

93. Referring to the rumour that the members of the Nawab family of Oudh, the heirs of Nawab Wajid Ali Shah, who now live in Matiabruj in a very deplorable pecuniary condition, propose to approach His Majesty the King Emperor on the occasion of the Delhi Durbar, with the prayer that the kingdom of Oudh be restored to them, the *Hindi Bangavani* [Calcutta] of the 21st August says that the prayer will not be improper and that it is highly desirable to do something to save the Royal house of Oudh from perishing.

94. The *Shiksha* [Arrah] of the 17th August says that the admission tickets for the Delhi Darbar will be sold, and application for them should be sent to Provincial Governments.

95. The *Shiksha* [Arrah] of the 17th August quotes the *Ventakeshwar Samachar* of Bombay which says that the Indian Chiefs were not given the reception of even the minor Princes of Europe on the occasion of the Coronation in England.

96. The *Hitavari* [Calcutta] of the 17th August strongly supports its contemporary the *Satyam Sanatan Dharma* in its appeal to the Government for the abolition of the *Deva Dasi* system (*vide* Report on Native papers of Bengal, page 985, paragraph 43) prevalent in some parts of Bengal.

A similar evil custom, says the paper, was prevalent among the Mahrattas but happily the Governor of Bombay has stopped it. As not a single journal of any cult has expressed dissatisfaction at this action of His Excellency, the conclusion is that the educated public was not in favour of the custom.

97. Referring to that portion of Mr. Montagu's Indian Budget speech in which he has dealt with the social and sanitary conditions prevailing in India, the *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 19th August says:—

Mr. Montagu on social and sanitary conditions in India.

Mr. Montagu has quoted the Gaekwar of Baroda in support of his remarks on the social condition of the Indian people. It is unknown to the Under-Secretary that however high the Gaekwar's position may be as a politician, and an economist, his opinion on a social matter is never considered to be of much weight in India. Europeans often forget that a sound politician is not generally a sound religionist or sociologist. Mr. Montagu has further charged Indians with ignorance of sanitary laws. The charge, however, is altogether unfounded. Even the *Statesman* has admitted that Hindus are the most cleanly people in the world. Of course it is a fact that now-a-days this cleanliness is observed more in relation to individual health than to public health. This neglect of public health is due not to any shortcoming of the Hindu *sastras* but to the neglect and ignorance of the teachings of those *sastras* brought about by the modern conditions of education and civilisation, which have taught the Hindus not to believe in the wisdom of their forefathers, but have failed to instil in them the wisdom of modern scientists. Mr. Montagu's statement that the Hindus are just beginning to learn the principles of sanitation is altogether wrong.

Mr. Montagu has advised the Indians to abolish the caste-system, on the ground that it prevents the infusion of new and healthy blood from the labouring into the higher classes. Herein Mr. Montagu has given evidence of ignorance of fact. The industrial classes in India no longer belong to distinct castes. Low caste men now-a-days take to high class industrial professions if they can find money to do so, while high class men often become labourers owing to poverty.

98. The *Sulabh Samachar* [Calcutta] of the 18th August writes:—

The *swadeshi mela*.

The President's opening speech was not a bad one, but we cannot agree with Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee in thinking that the selection of the 7th of August as the day for holding the fair is wholly without significance. The truth is against Mr. Banerjee's theory that the leaders did not want, by selecting this day, to perpetuate the dark memories of the last five years. If it was found inconvenient to speak out this truth, the point should not have been noticed at all by the speaker.

Mr. A. Choudhury's speech was good, but we regret to see a man of his eminence content to leave to those who will come after him the work of dealing with the "ten thousand" unemployed young men who now trouble the country. This is not at all reassuring and quite unexpected of a man like Mr. Choudhury.

One point in concluding. Where are the people forthcoming to encourage the artisans and manufacturers who displayed their wares out in this *mela*? It does not seem that anybody is really trying to encourage *swadeshi* except Government, which is so much abused by some people as hostile to indigenous

SHIKSHA.
Aug. 17th, 1911.

SHIKSHA.
Aug. 17th, 1911.

HITAVARI,
Aug. 17th, 1911.

BASUMATI,
Aug. 19th, 1911.

SULABH SAMACHAR,
Aug. 18th, 1911.

enterprise. Unless purchases of their things are forthcoming, how long will mere cheering keep up the spirits of these artisans and manufacturers?

NAYAK,
Aug. 19th, 1911.

99. The *Nayat* [Calcutta] of the 19th August is glad that the *Swadeshi* *Samachar* has supported its views about the *swadeshi mela* opened in Calcutta on the 7th August last. However much the organisers of the *mela* may try to hoodwink people by saying that it has no connection with boycott, no one will believe that it is not a boycott *mela*, specially when it was opened on the boycott anniversary day. If it is intended to give the *mela* a different colour, it ought in future to be opened on any other auspicious day, than the 7th of August.

SANJIVANI,
Aug. 19th, 1911.

100. Referring to the remarks by the *Indian Mirror* newspaper to the effect that the recent *swadeshi mela* in Calcutta will in no way help the *swadeshi* movement, the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 19th August says:—

For some years past the *Indian Mirror* has been injuring the cause of the country in various ways. So long we did not take any notice of this, because its editor, the late Rai Narendra Nath Sen Bahadur, had at one time zealously served the country. In the well-known Town Hall meeting held on the 7th of August, it was he who proposed the boycott Resolution. But now he is dead, and those who have stepped into his shoes are thinking wrong of what he used to consider right. Who knows what else will follow? People are still unwilling to believe that the subsidised conductors of the *Swadeshi Samachar* can stoop so low.

HITAVADI,
Aug. 19th, 1911.

101. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 18th August takes exception to the *Englishman's* strictures on the organisers of the *swadeshi mela* as people ignorant, malicious, and anxious to foment animosity against Englishmen, as themselves calculated to create race-animosity.

HINDI BANGAVANI,
Aug. 21st, 1911.

102. Learning from the Government report that in the year 1910 foreign goods were imported into India in larger quantities than in the previous years, the *Hindi Bangavani* [Calcutta] of the 21st August complains that many people are very loud in their talk about *swadeshi* but do not give sufficient attention to the improvement of the indigenous industries. The trades and industries of this country can very well prosper if the people cease to talk and take to practical work with zeal and energy.

BARA BAZAR
GASSETS,
Aug. 19th, 1911.

103. The *Bara Bazar Gazette* [Calcutta] of the 19th August contains a translation of the *Hitavadi's* article dealing with India's cloth manufactures, with the heading as per margin, in which the writer has tried to show how the *swadeshi* agitation developed the trade but how the excise duty is telling adversely on the profits of the mill-owners, and the only way to solve the difficulty lies in the people's adopting the use of the coarse manufactures of their country.

HITAVADI,
Aug. 19th, 1911.

104. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 18th August remarks as follows on the passing of the Veto Bill:—
No one can prevent the inevitable from coming about. This victory, of the popular power in England has many lessons for us. The Lords were convinced that they would have to bow ultimately to the popular power. But so potent is the lust of power that they could not bring themselves to yield so long as not actually compelled to do so. We must also bear in mind the protracted toil and trouble the Liberals had to undergo to secure this victory. Seeing that it is so difficult to deprive the oligarchy of a particular privilege, even in a country where the popular power is so strong, it should be easily conceivable how difficult such a task must be in a country where popular power is non-existent, and where all power is vested in the bureaucracy. This affair has taught us the immense importance of agitation.

The Home Rule for which the Irish have sought so long and so persistently, seems about to be granted to them. In spite of good reasons for despair, the Irish did not despair, and that is why they are about to win the reward of their manful struggle and perseverance—struggle and perseverance that are fit objects of imitation to all. We further learn that

there is not such a thing as "a settled fact" in politics. The Lords' vote was a settled fact. But where is that settled fact now? We also see that no one can stem the tide of progress. A few years ago the very idea of Home Rule for Ireland was maddening to Englishmen. But no serious opposition to it is now to be witnessed in England.

105. The *Hitaradi* (Calcutta) of the 18th August refers to Mr. Asquith's statement in Parliament that he wrote to King Edward declaring his resolve never to advise a dissolution without a pledge that the voice of the next people as expressed at the ensuing election would be given effect to in the Parliament, and remarks that this is enough to evince the weight that is attached to public opinion in England. Happy is the country whose Premier can speak words like the above.

106. The *Hitaradi* (Calcutta) of the 18th August remarks that, as life without hope is miserable, the Lords still hope of being able some day to procure the repeal of the Parliamentary Bill, but everybody sees that that hope of theirs is never to be realized. Lord Roseberry and others who blustered about giving up all connection with Parliament in the event of the enactment of the measure do, however, continue to sit in it as usual.

107. The *Sulabh Samachar* (Calcutta) of the 18th August writes:—
There is a section of the community which strongly objects to the export of food grains from India as the cause of the present high prices ruling in the country and the consequent difficulties of the people. These objectors cannot belong to the agricultural community, for cultivators, to a man, rejoice at the rise in the prices of agricultural produce, which means larger incomes for them than before. And as these cultivators form 80 per cent. of the country's population, their gain means the country's gain.

Men with fixed incomes inevitably suffer from this rise in prices, but they ought to remember that if they stop the export of agricultural produce, the output of such produce is bound to decrease, throwing land out of cultivation and reducing the Government land revenue, and this reduction will have to be made up by fresh taxation in other ways. If, as is most likely, this fresh taxation falls on the cultivator, he will very probably be forced to raise the prices of his produce to enable him to meet this new obligation. So, how is the fall in prices to be effected?

The low prices of old times were due to other causes than a restriction of exports, and the causes of the prevailing high prices are now being inquired into officially. Meanwhile, it remains an undeniable truth that the export of agricultural produce has benefited the cultivator and, therefore, the country generally.

Indeed, improvement in communications during British rule has generally improved the lot of all traders in the country. Take the milkman, for instance. Formerly, in the villages near Calcutta milk used to sell cheap, because the quantity offered for sale was much in excess of that in demand. Now, the surplus milk can be quickly moved down to Calcutta and sold at a profit. The result is that the milkman is now seen building houses for himself, buying ornaments for his wife and so on. And the case of the milkman is typical of all classes of traders. The lot of the workman and labourer too has immensely improved because improved communications now enable him to find employment in mills and factories and mines and plantations away from home, where wages are high. And if these mills and factories are still mainly run by foreign capital the result is due to the shyness of native capital and the ignorance of native managers. This state of things is by no means peculiar to India, but was also prevalent in Japan some years ago. Japan was developed by foreign capital until her own sons took up the work themselves. Those who would contentedly wait till local capital and enterprise proved equal to starting such industrial organizations, evidently pay no heed to the immense misery to the labouring classes involved in the abolition of these foreign plantations and factories, if such abolition were possible. Where would these labourers find employment but for these factories and plantations? When we add to all this the surprising development of the country's mineral wealth during the last 50 years, and

HITAVADI
Aug. 18th, 1911.

HITAVADI,
Aug. 18th, 1911.

HITAVADI,
Aug. 18th, 1911.

SULABH SAMACHAR,
Aug. 18th, 1911.

HITAVADI
Aug. 18th, 1911.

HITAVARTA,
Aug. 17th, 1911.

recognise also a growing taste among the people for indigenous works of art, we cannot but come to the conclusion that India's industrial future is bright, and that it is to British rule that the circumstance is due.

108. The *Hitavarta* [Calcutta] of the 17th August writes:—

Indian police in British Parliament.

Fortunately for India as well as for England, even to-day the latter is not without her justice-loving sons. Presently we do not see, of course, among her statesmen, dominating figures like Gladstone or Bradlaugh; but the present politicians are by no means inferior, and one of these is Sir John Jardine, who was once in this country as Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, and sometimes Chief Justice in the Bombay High Court. Now he is a member of the House of Commons and there too he has not ceased to serve this country so far as possible. Police oppressions are occupying his special attention, and he is of opinion that discussions on this subject should frequently take place in the Parliament, and the judicial officers here should strongly comment on the condemnable actions of the police. But what would our late Lieutenant-Governor, Sir A. Fraser, and Chief Justice Maclean say to this? For these officers disallowed the judges, in a way, to make any severe criticism in their judgment against the police. Fortunately Bengal is not now under a Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Justice holding similar views.

BASUMATI,
Aug. 19th, 1911.

109. In the course of a long paragraph, the *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 19th August says that ancient Hindus were the first to emigrate to Java, Sumatra, Bali and other islands in the Indian Archipelago and found ruling dynasties in them. Relics of Hinduism are found everywhere in these islands, and till 1907 a Hindu king was ruling the island of Bali. In that year the Dutch attacked the island and the aged Hindu King and his family died in the war that ensued. The writer calls on Indians to collect materials for a history of this ruling family, so that its memory may be preserved in our national literature. If this is not done at present, the cruel Dutch will soon wipe off the relics of the extinct dynasty. Poets of India! poets of Bengal! sing the glory of the Hindu King, and you will reap the fruit of your labours even after ages.

HITAVADI,
Aug. 18th, 1911.

110. The humorist of the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] writing under the nom de plume of "an old man" writes as follows in its issue of the 18th August:—

Humorous comments on current events.

By Jove! a welcome relief at last. After this long while the hidden (Dacca) is completely uncovered. The result of the Dacca case is as it should be. If men could be sentenced to hanging and transportation for life in the Calcutta conspiracy case, why not in that of Dacca also? But this puts me in mind of an old story. A Munsif belonging to the weaver caste once dismissed a suit. The defeated pleader observed in a whisper to his client that no better justice could be expected of a weaver. The Munsif happened to overhear the remark and dismissed, that day, all the suits in which that particular pleader was engaged. He then, in his turn, observed to the pleader in question, "Do you mark how close is the weaver's texture?" "Close woven in all conscience" retorted the enraged pleader. "But will it stand washing?" This is also the reflection which is suggested to every mind by the judgment in the Dacca conspiracy case.

Then for the Midnapore case. Say what you will, I, for one, am perfectly amazed at its upshot. If the High Court goes on delivering such judgments, you will no longer be under the necessity of praying Government for self-government or the boys under the necessity of manufacturing bombs. For what European will, after this, agree to become a Civilian, and what native will agree to become a policeman? Who is then to govern India? Justice Fletcher should have some regard to future consequences. I suspect that he is bidding for the Presidentship at the next Congress. The only consoling reflection is that his decision will not be, or, at any rate, ought not to be, upheld on appeal.

A railway collision in Europe and America is accompanied by immense loss of life. But here in India no passenger is found to lose his life in any such collision. There was a serious collision at Howrah the other day. But not a single passenger was reported to have been killed, or even ever so slightly.

injured. Many say that the engine, good as it was, must have given warning to passengers to remove, bag and baggage, with wife and children, before it thought it fit to descend slowly into the water. What a good engine it was? However that may be, can you say how it is that the Indians never wish to die? Just note that they do not die in collisions, in wrecks, in famines, in storms, in earthquakes, in fact, in anything, as if they bore indeed a charmed life. It appears to me that they must have some evil design. Are they not plotting a revolt? You should ask the Government to beware. If they disregard an old man's advice they must repent in future.

111. The present strikes in England, like all other strikes in Western countries, writes the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 22nd August, bring out clearly before our eyes the difference between the structure of a Western society and that of the Hindu society. A Western society is built on modern scientific principles totally estranged from religion. The instigators of strikes, therefore, are never bothered with qualms of conscience for bringing miseries on their followers. Every strike is attended with loss of life, loss of property, and intense suffering to large numbers of people; and for all this the organizers of the strike are morally responsible. But being entirely devoid of religious sentiments they care only for their own interest and never for the interest of their society.

NAYAK,
Aug. 22nd, 1911.

On the other hand, the Hindu society has a religious basis. The strikes that now-a-days occur in India are the pernicious fruits of Western education and civilization in this country. Besides this, the caste-system makes strikes an impossibility in a Hindu society. In Europe, social distinctions are based on wealth and rich men are altogether unsympathetic with the sufferings of poor people. Rich men roll in wealth and luxury, and poor men living next to their doors starve without drawing their notice at all. Under the circumstances, poor men cannot be expected to be very well disposed towards rich men. In Hindu society the difference between man and man is not so great as it is in Europe. Poverty is no sin, no social stigma in India. The caste-system makes a more equitable division of labour amongst Hindus than is possible in any European country.

URIYA PAPERS.

112. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 12th August gives the summary of a letter received from a correspondent, who prays the Commissioner, Orissa Division and the Political Agent of the Orissa Feudatory States, to appoint a gentleman of position and character to be the guardian and companion of the *Ex-Chief* of Keonjhar, who now lives in this town with his Rani. The correspondent says that the *Ex-Chief* is an intelligent and courageous young man of much modesty, but he was misguided by some of his attendants owing to his tender age. He should now therefore be looked after, so that he may soon recover his old position.

UTKALDIPIKA,
Aug. 12th, 1911.

RAJENDRA CHANDRA SASTRI,

Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE;
The 26th August, 1911.

[illegible][illegible]

his old position.

age. He should now stand in the old position.

modesty, but he was misjudged by many. He should now stand in the old position.

that the K. O. G. is an intelligent and patriotic young man of much

Kearney, who now lives in this town with

position and character in the foundation of the

official agent of the United States

the K. O. G. is a patriotic

115. THE K. O. G. is a patriotic

1918-1919

REPORT (PART II)

ON

NATIVE-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending Saturday, 26th August 1911.

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REPORT (PART II)

OR

NATIVE-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL

Year ending Saturday, 26th August 1911.

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**LIST OF NATIVE-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS RECEIVED AND DEALT WITH
BY THE BENGAL SPECIAL DEPARTMENT.**

[As it stood on 1st January 1911.]

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	"Amrita Basar Patrika"	Calcutta	Daily	Kali Prasanna Chatterji, age 47, Brahmin	3,000
2	"Bihar Herald"	Patna	Weekly	Manmotho Nath Roy	600
3	"Biharee"	Bankipore	Do.	Sihya Sankar Sahai, samindar and pleader of criminal court, Patna.	700
4	"Bengalee"	Calcutta	Daily	Surendra Nath Banerji and Kali Nath Roy.	About 6,500
5	"Bihar"	Patna	Monthly	Rai Bahadur Gajadhar Parashad, Kayastha, pleader, age 63.	300
6	"Hindoo Patriot"	Calcutta	Daily	Prish Chandra Sarbadhikari, age 43, and Kailash Chandra Kanjilal, pleader, Small Cause Court, also contributes.	700
7	"Indian Echo"	Ditto	Weekly	Kunju Behary Bose, age 45, Kayastha...	600
8	"Indian Empire"	Ditto	Do.	Kesab Chandra Banerji, B.A., age 46, Brahmin.	1,500
9	"Indian Mirror"	Ditto	Daily	Rai Norendra Nath Sen Bahadur, age 63, Head of the Maha-Bodhi Society.	1,000
10	"Indian Nation"	Ditto	Weekly	Not known	500
11	"Kayastha Messenger"	Gaya	Do.	Bidyand Moklar, of Mohalla Murapore, Kayastha, age 40 years.	600
12	"Muselman"	Do.	Do.	A. Rasul and M. Rahman, Muhammadans.	800
13	"Reis and Bayyet"	Do.	Do.	Jogesh Chandra Dutt, age 60 years, a Calcutta house-owner.	500
14	"Star of Utkal"	Cuttack	Do.	Kherode Chandra Roy Chaudhuri, Head Master of a Government College.	500
15	"Telegraph"	Calcutta	Do.	Surendra Nath Bose, B.A., age 39 years	2,000

LIST OF NATIVE-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS RECEIVED AND DEALT WITH BY THE BENGAL SPECIAL DEPARTMENT

[As it stood on 1st January 1911]

No.	Name of Publication	Where published	Editor	1 year subscription price of Indian	Subscription
1	"Sankha Kanya Patrika"	Cuttack	...	...	2500
2	"Sankha Kanya"	Cuttack	...	...	50
3	"Sankha Kanya"	Bhubaneswar	...	...	100
4	"Sankha Kanya"	Cuttack	...	...	...
5	"Sankha Kanya"	Cuttack
6	"Sankha Kanya"	Cuttack
7	"Sankha Kanya"	Cuttack
8	"Sankha Kanya"	Cuttack
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12	"Sankha Kanya"	Cuttack
13	"Sankha Kanya"	Cuttack
14	"Sankha Kanya"	Cuttack
15	"Sankha Kanya"	Cuttack

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

967. The *Musalman* reports that the present state of affairs in Persia is causing anxiety in the minds of all true friends of constitutional government, as well as of Moslem progress and advancement. The *ex-Shah* has been let loose by Russia to involve the Government at Teheran in a bloody and ruinous civil war. The reactionary Royalists have joined him and his adherents have won two victories over the troops of the Government. In a recent battle, the Government troops have, however, defeated the forces of the *ex-Shah*, but the result of the civil war is yet quite uncertain, and there is no knowing what is in store for the Government of Persia.

The present state of Persia.

MUSALMAN,
19th Aug. 1911.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

968. The *Telegraph* asserts that the conduct of the English Police during the recent Liverpool riots is much to be admired. The wonderful self-restraint displayed by them ought to serve as a lesson to the Indian Police. In India the only riots which occur are due mainly to cow-killing; then again the Indians are proverbially meek and gentle, so that when they break out in disorders, their ferocity cannot be compared with that of the Englishmen during the above-mentioned riots.

The journal hopes that the Indian Police will learn as much tact and resourcefulness, as much patience and perseverance under trying circumstances, and as much self-sacrifice and restraint as the English Police.

969. Whilst observing that an appeal has been drawn up by a committee of Memorialists and the *Bakr-Id* formed mainly of Marwaris in connection with the recent *Bakr-Id* riots, a writer to the *Musalman* remarks that the indictment drawn up is entirely one-sided. The best advice, therefore, one can give to the enterprising and prosperous community which the memorialists profess to represent, is that they should bury the hatchet and think kindly of the police who have rescued them from a perilous situation into which they had recklessly plunged.

TELEGRAPH,
19th Aug. 1911.

MUSALMAN,
19th Aug. 1911.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

970. Commenting on the way Mr. Coutts, the Additional Sessions Judge of Dacca, was guarded by the police on the day on which he delivered judgment, in the Dacca conspiracy case, the *Telegraph* is perfectly at one with the authorities in their desire to protect the lives of all its servants, be they high or be they low, so far as is practicable. The journal is, however, not aware if any certain information was in the possession of the Dacca police as to any threatened or possible attempt on the Judge's life. Yet the whole procedure described by the correspondent is marked by a suspicion of panic and nervousness which does not enhance the prestige of the ruling race. If, indeed, the authorities apprehended any attack on the person of Mr. Coutts, there is nothing to be said of the precautions that were taken, but then the police should have succeeded in getting hold of the parties. By the bye, asks the paper, what about the Mymensingh murder or the Sonarang outrages, or again of the reported find of a regular arsenal. Nothing has been heard for some time, save the discharge of boys who had been arrested. It is such crimes that should be brought home to the guilty persons by all means. Otherwise the public can never feel satisfied with the conduct of the police whom they have to maintain at such large cost for the protection of person and property.

Mr. Coutts, the Additional Sessions Judge of Dacca.

TELEGRAPH,
19th Aug. 1911.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
16th Aug. 1911.

971. A Dacca correspondent writing to the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* says that though outwardly the people of Eastern Bengal and Assam seem to be unconcerned at the

Dacca conspiracy case.

way the Dacca conspiracy case has ended, yet never was the popular mind more powerfully moved than now. The fact is, they expected a different result and that for a very good reason. The two Assessors, both educated and honourable gentlemen, were as good judges of the facts of this case as the Sessions Judge himself; and they not only found the accused not guilty, but gave good reasons for their opinion. It was, therefore, expected that if the trying Judge could not agree with them, he would at least show some consideration in the matter of punishment. But fancy, he has transported three accused for life, and sentenced 18 to ten years' imprisonment! Naturally the severity of the sentences could not but produce a stunning effect on the people.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
22nd Aug. 1911.

972. Commenting on the report of the proceedings of the High Court, wherein Justices Woodroffe, Mukherjee and Chitty passed judgment in the case in which Rudolf Stall-

Case of Rudolf Stallmann.

mann was arrested under an extradition warrant on charges of alleged cheating, ordering his immediate release, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* says that it is such incidents which have made British justice and British jurisprudence so respected throughout the world.

TELEGRAPH
19th Aug. 1911.

973. In deprecating the statement of the Under-Secretary of State that the costs of the Midnapore Damage Suit would have

The Under-Secretary of State and the Midnapore Damage Suit.

to be borne by the poor tax-payers, the *Telegraph* fails to see why a new policy and principle should

be inaugurated. It was a healthy rule under which the costs of such suits would only be paid by Government in case of success, but would devolve upon the parties when they failed to rehabilitate themselves in a proper Court of Justice. The journal concludes by saying that the new departure, as sketched in the statement of the Under-Secretary is, therefore, bound to cause unnecessary irritation and disappointment.

BENGALEE,
16th Aug. 1911.

974. Commenting on the Midnapore Damage Suit, the *Bengalee* asks what will become of Mr. Weston's *bona fides* or his

Ibid.

innocence or his untruthful defence, either in his written statement or as made in Court. The journal sarcastically remarks that this is the man who was promoted immediately on the pronouncement of the judgment and placed in charge of one of the most important districts in Bengal. The editor is of opinion that the apologists of Mr. Weston would do well to read the judgment before running away with the impression that Mr. Weston has come out of the trial with flying colours, and concludes by asking on whose side is the laugh now, with Peary Mohon Das, an honest burgess of Midnapore, or his official oppressors.

BENGALEE,
20th Aug. 1911.

975. The *Bengalee* says that in one momentous respect Mr. Justice Fletcher's judgment in the Midnapore suit has

Ibid.

cleared the air and done incalculable good. All

Bengal, whether official or non-official, now knows that even as the Sun is made to shine on the evil and the good, and the rain is sent on the just and the unjust alike, so the Law is no respecter of persons, but meteth out justice to and upon all, with majestic impartiality. At the same time, if Mr. Weston's journalistic apologists are to be regarded as representative of the views current in Bengal official circles, the reception accorded by them to that lucid, dignified and weighty pronouncement sheds a flood of light into regions which have not hitherto been particularly open to the public gaze, namely, the inner recesses of the bureaucratic mind in some of its types. The amazement and consternation which have suddenly fallen upon the camp of those apologists at the shocking discovery that the "law of conspiracy to injure" is just as applicable to officials who betray the trust reposed in them regarding the rights of the people, as it is to the people themselves in relation to their own private rights or those of the State, are a phenomenon which cannot fail to arrest the attention of every thoughtful mind, and to which it is the bounden duty of the Press to draw the attention of everybody who has not noticed it.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
16th Aug. 1911.

976. A correspondent to the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* remarks that the dictates of cooler judgment of the more sober

Ibid.

members of the Local Government concerned would lead them to decide that there should be no appeal against the findings of Mr.

Justice Fletcher. The popular suggestions of letting the curtain drop finally on this little unpleasant affair are, indeed, highly reasonable from many points of view, the most important of which is the financial one.

In this connection the journal asks that so bitter an experience before them, is it judicious for the authorities to indulge again in a sort of gamble by preferring an appeal against the judgment of Mr. Justice Fletcher with public money. The Government should now stand aloof and let the three defendants fight their battle at their own expense if they wish. In that case, should the appeal fail, the prestige of the Government would remain unaffected.

977. Referring to the proposed appeal in the Midnapore Damage Suit, the *Bengalee* says that Indian opinion has pronounced itself in emphatic and unmistakable terms against the step which seems now to have been finally decided on. But whatever view may be taken on this subject, there is very little doubt that so far as the cancellation of the promotions is concerned, the Government have accepted the popular view. The journal further states that the rumour that the defendants are being pursued by Bengalee papers with bitterness is absolutely false. There is no bitterness in the comments, but only a feeling of honest indignation, coupled with the desire that the authors of the misdeeds perpetrated at Midnapore in connection with the so-called bomb conspiracy case, should be so dealt with by the authorities that their example might never be imitated by any other body of officers at any other place. The paper concludes by saying that the public have, indeed, made no secret of the fact that they are concerned far more with the future than with the past.

978. Writing on the same subject, the *Bengalee* says that it has shown enough to convince any right-minded man that the protection of law and order at Midnapore was not in the hands of the right men. There was a veritable reign of terror there. The Maulvi was supreme with Lalmohan at his elbow and Mr. Weston at his back. Mr. Weston was perhaps not personally cognisant of all the iniquities of his trusted lieutenants. But what about the unfortunate citizens, left at the mercy of two thoroughly unscrupulous policemen, who had all the support of the Government to back them? Mr. Justice Fletcher's judgment has not only vindicated British justice, but has rescued the whole country from the panic and stupor born of a sense of the omnipotence of the Police. So far as Maulvi and Lalmohan are concerned, their diabolical conspiracy has been demonstrated and thoroughly exposed. It gives food for serious reflection. Is this permissible after a century and-a-half of British rule? Supposing the plaintiff and his counsel were intimidated or frightened into dropping the suit, the police conspiracy would never have seen the light of day. More than that. What with the support of superior officers and the premium paid by the Bengal Government for zealous service, these men and those emulating their success would have gone on in their wicked career to the ruin of helpless subjects of the Crown. How the Government of India and the higher authorities will deal with these men is anxiously awaited by the whole country.

979. In connection with the notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*, of the 7th instant, that the orders regarding Mr. Weston, Maulvi Muzhir-ul-Haq and Inspector Lalmohan Guha, had been cancelled, the *Bengalee* says that it now remains for the authorities to follow up the action they have taken by placing the officers under suspension. This is all the more incumbent upon them, in view of the announcement which has now been definitely made that the defendants are going to appeal against the decision of Mr. Justice Fletcher.

The journal concludes by saying that if an appeal is made, the case will be *sub-judice*, and it is only in the fitness of things that pending the result of the appeal, the officers should not be allowed to do any responsible work.

(A)—Education.

980. The *Star of Utkal* states that the Bombay Government do not wish English history to be taught by incompetent persons, because it is highly susceptible of perversion. The crude lesson that the English Constitution is the offspring of rebellion is so much more obvious than the truer view, that it is the fruit of ancient custom and reverence for established law. The idea that a Simon de Montfort, a Cromwell, or one of the statesmen of the Revolution

BENGALUR,
18th Aug. 1911.

BENGALUR,
17th Aug. 1911.

BENGALUR,
17th Aug. 1911.

STAR OF UTKAL,
19th Aug. 1911.

may be reproduced merely by an appeal to force or imitated without regard to circumstances or history is easily taught; but, once taught, yields, like other false doctrines, fruit bitter to the taste. It need surprise no one that the Bombay Government desire to guard against such perversions.

(c)—*Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.*

HINDOO PATRIOT,
17th Aug. 1911.

981. The *Hindu Patriot* draws attention to an article entitled "The truth about India," by Mr. John Renton Denning, which appeared in the *Hindustan Review*.
Self-government for India.

In the opinion of Mr. Denning, the present unrest in India is due to want of the powers of self-government. In this connection the *Hindu Patriot* says it is to be believed that the British are fully aware of these views and aspirations of the Indian people, of which sufficient proofs have only recently been given, and favourable pronouncements have been made by British statesman for supporting the Indian people in their just and rightful claims.

It is essentially necessary, however, that much toleration be demonstrated on both sides till that time arrives, and it is to be hoped that at no very distant date, the Indians will come in for their own.

BENGALUR,
19th Aug. 1911.

982. In reverting to the subject of the village panchayat movement, a writer to the *Bengalee* is pleased to report the progress of this scheme in Behar and says that the Local Government has so far only given its moral support to the movement, i.e., words of encouragement and advice, and the local officers have appreciated the work so far done; but it has now reached a stage at which without the active support of the Government, and some sort of Legislative sanction, the movement cannot proceed further.
Bihar Panchayat system.

(g)—*Railways and Communications including Canals and Irrigation.*

BENGALUR,
19th Aug. 1911.

983. A writer to the *Bengalee* draws the attention of the authorities to the ill-treatment received by Indian passengers at the hands of European Railway employés on the East Indian Railway and quotes as an example the recent case of Babu Gauripati Sahay of Patna, a relation to the well-known Buxi Harichar Prasada Sinha, zemindar of Arrah, who, though he had reserved a second class compartment for himself and his family, was put to great inconvenience by a Railway employé, one Mr. Hitchey, who happened to be in the reserved compartment and refused to vacate it when requested to do so, both by Babu Sahay and the Station Master.
A case of ill-treatment to Indian passengers on the East Indian Railway.

The writer holds that the Railway authorities should take prompt notice of the conduct of Mr. Hitchey, and deal out adequate and effective punishment to him.

BEHARR,
19th Aug. 1911.

984. The *Beharee* regrets to bring to notice another case of friction between an European Railway employé and an Indian passenger. The case runs as follows:—
Ibid.
Babu Gauripati Sahay of Patna had reserved a second class compartment for himself and his family, but on arrival of the train, found the reserved compartment occupied by one Mr. Hitchey, a Railway servant, who, on being requested both by Gauripati Babu and the Station Master to betake himself to another compartment, refused to move, on the ground that he should have been told at the commencement of the journey that the compartment was reserved. In consequence of this, Gauripati Babu and his family were put to great inconvenience.

The journal is strongly of opinion that if the Railway authorities deal out adequate punishment to the employé in question, this will serve as an eye-opener and prevent the recurrence of such cases.

BENGALUR,
19th Aug. 1911.

985. Writing on the subject of the recent East Indian Railway collision which took place between Lilloah and Howrah, a correspondent to the *Bengalee* states that a widespread belief that many lives were lost in this recent accident, still prevails, in spite of an assurance to the contrary, which the official communique on the subject, published in the papers, was intended to convey. The Railway authorities would do well, therefore, to take up the matter at once and make an open enquiry in connection with it.
East Indian Railway accident.

The writer concludes by adding that an earnest enquiry will, it is anticipated, lead to fairly successful results and will help greatly to allay the public apprehension.

(A)—General.

986. Commenting on Sir Lancelot Hare's régime as Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam, the *Indian Mirror* says that Sir Lancelot Hare has done his

work creditably under the most difficult circumstances. His chief merit has been his quietness. He has many friends in both Bengals, whose good wishes will follow him to England. His place is to be filled by a ruler who has already earned the golden opinions of the public. Sir Charles Bayley assumes his new office under far more favourable conditions than fell to the lot of his two predecessors; and it is hoped that five years hence, when he lays down his office, he will have the satisfaction of congratulating Eastern Bengal on its continued unbroken progress and contentment.

987. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* comments on the farewell speech of Sir Lancelot Hare to the people of Dacca, and says that it is rather surprising that he should have said that the people must not expect justice

as administered on western methods without the virile western characteristics. What a confession of faith on the part of a responsible ruler! He would not allow the people to have the advantages of "European methods" of administering justice, that is to say, they would be deprived of the reign of law and the innocent among them would be punished for the crimes of others, if they were not able to discover secret societies and give the names of dacoits and the perpetrators of other outrages. Now, that is the duty of executive officials, from the Lieutenant-Governor downwards. It is they who should discover secret societies if any exist and capture criminals when they murder or commit dacoities; for they are paid princely salaries for such works. But no, according to Sir Lancelot Hare, it is the people who must hunt criminals and hand them over to the police, and if they fail, they must not expect pure justice. Such is the public declaration of an official, in whose hands were placed the destinies of several millions of the King-Emperor's subjects, for five long years!

988. The *Bengalee*, commenting on Sir Lancelot Hare's farewell speech, is amazed that Sir L. Hare should, after a long and brilliant career in India, have permitted himself to be led into this sort of claptrap. His vindication of the partition is still more inconsequential. One part of his speech is in direct conflict with another. He talks of the benefits of the partition and he deplors the dacoities, in which all join with him. But does it not strike him that these dacoities which are directly traceable to the unhealthy development of the unrest caused by the partition, constitute the strongest condemnation of that ill-fated measure? If there were no partition, probably there would have been none of these dacoities. This particular form of crime never existed before the partition. Is it conceivable that if the authors of the partition, or even if Lord Morley when in 1906 he pronounced it to be a settled fact, could have anticipated the troubles which have followed—the repressive laws, the deportations, the dacoities, they would have sanctioned or countenanced the measure? So thoroughly were the authors of the partition ashamed of their administrative progeny, that in the debate in the House of Lords some two years back, they vied with each other in disowning the measure. It would be no exaggeration to say that in England it has no supporters. It was reserved for Sir L. Hare to defend it in a speech which for its inconsistency stands self-condemned.

989. The *Indian Mirror* fails to see why the Military budget should be the only one subjected to reduction. The journal asserts that everybody in India knows that in no department is so much money wasted as in the Public Works Department, and that Government would do well to encourage men to come forward with suggestions direct to Government, by offering rewards and promotions to those proposing practical suggestions, and immunity to those showing up waste and peculation.

INDIAN MIRROR,
22nd Aug. 1911.

INDIAN MIRROR,
22nd Aug. 1911.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
22nd Aug. 1911.

INDIAN MIRROR,
22nd Aug. 1911.

BENGALER,
22nd Aug. 1911.

INDIAN MIRROR,
17th Aug. 1911.

REUS AND RAYYET,
19th Aug. 1911.

990. In connection with the cow-killing question, the *Reus and Rayyet* says that it would be impolitic of Government to interfere in the present question, and that it would

Cow-killing agitation.

be an act of injudiciousness and an administrative blunder to stop cow-killing by any enactment. The best practical solution of the problem, in the opinion of the journal, rests with the people themselves, the educated and influential sections of which should join hands in the matter, irrespective of caste and creed. Opinions may be collected by them from every quarter, and the question discussed over and over again purely from the economic point of view. The mind of the ignorant masses, especially those who are averse to this movement, should be moved, trained and guided by their respective leaders and should be convinced of the great economic and agricultural value of the cow, until they rise superior to their crude notion and recognise the truth of the movement.

REUS AND RAYYET,
19th Aug. 1911.

III.—LEGISLATION.

REUS AND RAYYET,
19th Aug. 1911.

991. Commenting on the different features of the Calcutta Improvement Trust, the *Bengalee* asserts that the proposed Im-

Calcutta Improvement Trust.

provement Trust is so inadequately representative of the interests most vitally affected, that the decision to vest the discretion in this matter in that body will not satisfy the public. There is indeed, no reason why the compensation should be made discretionary rather than statutory. If the landlords in India had been responsible for the insanitary conditions of the city, as landlords in certain parts of England were, there might have been something said in favour of not granting the compensation. But in this case the responsibility rests chiefly, if not entirely, with the Government, as a committee of enquiry with which Sir John Strachey was associated found in 1861, and that makes all the difference.

TELEGRAPH,
19th Aug. 1911.

992. The *Telegraph* says that it cannot congratulate the authorities on the way they are handling such an important measure as the Calcutta Improvement Trust Bill, which has, however, no political side to it. There is no doubt that it affects the most important interests of a class of people who have little to do with politics; and yet the way their representations have been disposed of does not appear likely to conciliate them.

Ibid.

TELEGRAPH,
19th Aug. 1911.

993. Writing on the subject of special representation of Muhammadans on local bodies, the *Bengalee* states that the feeling of dissatisfaction caused by the issuing of the circular in the United Provinces granting special representation to the Muhammadan community on the Legislative Councils is still fresh in the mind of the Hindus.

Special representation of Muhammadans on local bodies.

The journal expresses great regret in noting that at such a time the whole controversy should have been started afresh, and asks if it is too much to hope that the mistake will yet be rectified by cancelling the circular. A great and powerful Government like the British Government loses nothing by being conciliatory. In this matter of Muhammadan representation, it must now be clear that a very bad mistake has been committed. The paper concludes by saying that the task of the future is not to accentuate the mistake, but to get out of it. In this statesmanship no less than justice lies.

HINDOO PATRIOT,
21st Aug. 1911.

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

994. Writing on the Famine Problem in India, the *Hindoo Patriot* draws attention to the telegram from Simla regarding the general conditions of the crops and says that this should make the people really interested in the welfare of this country pause for a moment. The editor holds that the people should share the anxiety felt by the Governor-General as to how this season is going to turn out in India. The first and prime duty of the people in the present state is to help the Government to prevent scarcity, in fact to attend to the needs of the country in general.

Present condition of crops in India.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

995. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* publishes the grievances of the staff of the General Post Office. The journal relates how Mr. Stuart, the present Presidency Post Master, on assuming charge, imported outsiders and appointed them in the higher ranks of the staff. This created heart-burning and the employes, finding that their future prospects were marred, submitted a petition to His Excellency. This petition was forwarded to the Director-General, who, seeing the injustice, issued a circular, the strict adherence to which would remove all sources of complaint.

The editor is of opinion that the present grievances of the employes leave no room for doubt that the Director-General's circular is not being adhered to and hopes that the Director-General will move in the matter.

996. The *Bengalee* draws attention to the memorial submitted by the fishermen of villages within the districts of Hooghly and the 24-Parganas, to the officiating Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, complaining of a restriction which has been recently put upon their operations, to the effect that between the hours of day-break and dark, no stake net shall be placed by any fisherman in any part of the navigable channel of the river at Garden Reach.

The journal hopes that the Hon'ble Mr. Duke will be pleased to give the matter his kind consideration.

997. Commenting on the proposals for the release of political offenders, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* notes that the Parliamentary returns, which were issued on the motion of Mr. Keir Hardie, contain the names, castes and descriptions of the persons charged, the courts which tried them, the character of the charges, and the results of the prosecutions. One cannot go through these papers without a feeling of painful surprise and utter amazement. For, fancy, men like Mr. Tilak, Mr. Chidambaram and others were convicted by alien Judges and juries who did not understand a word of the language in which the alleged incriminating articles and speeches were written and delivered; and they were punished too, with a severity unknown in England. By releasing them His Imperial Majesty will not only perform an act of clemency, for which his name will be blessed throughout the country, but also an act of justice.

998. The *Telegraph* draws attention to the great race-antipathy which is prevalent in the Punjab. In spite of the recent communique issued by the Punjab Government, exhorting the people to refrain from doing anything which might create dissensions, the *Punjabis* and the *Jehads* are working in strong opposition and estranging the feelings of the two communities. The paper awaits the action of the Punjab Government in this respect.

999. The *Bengalee* reports that a mischievous idea of boycotting Hindus has been suggested by a number of Lahore Muhammadans who, it is alleged, have held midnight meetings in a certain mosque, issued circulars on the subject, and asked their caste brothers to use, eat, and purchase only such articles as are made by their own community and not to touch "unholy" goods from the Hindus. Such a campaign is not free from mischievous consequences. The journal hopes that the Government, in view of the above-stated facts, will be pleased to move in the matter.

F. D. BARTLEY,

Asstt. to the Deputy Insp.-Genl. of Police.

OFFICE OF THE BENGAL SPECIAL DEPT.;

9, ELYSIUM ROW,

The 26th August 1911.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
21st Aug. 1911.

BENGALUR,
10th Aug. 1911.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
21st Aug. 1911.

TELEGRAPH,
19th Aug. 1911.

BENGALUR,
10th Aug. 1911.

